

Workbook

American Headway

3



Liz and John Soars

OXFORD

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1

Auxiliary verbs • Words that go together
Prepositions—verb + preposition

It's a wonderful world!

Auxiliary verbs

1 The forms of *do*, *be*, and *have*

T 1.1 Rewrite the sentences. Then listen and check.

1. I like tea.

I don't like coffee. _____

Do you like tea? _____

My father likes tea. _____

My mother doesn't like tea. _____

Does your father like tea? _____

2. I work in an office.

_____ in a bank.

3. I'm studying English.

_____ Spanish.

4. I saw the Empire State Building.

_____ the Statue of Liberty.

5. I've met Muhammad Ali.

_____ Pelé.



2 Full verb or auxiliary verb?

Read the sentences. Is the verb in *italics* a full verb (F) or an auxiliary verb (A)?

1. ☒ **A** *Have* you ever stayed at the Ritz?
2. ☒ **F** We *had* breakfast in bed.
3. ☐ *Did* Mark give you those flowers?
4. ☐ I *did* my homework very quickly last night.
5. ☐ She *has* lunch every day at school.
6. ☐ We *weren't* talking to Jim about his test.
7. ☐ A lot of trees *were* blown down by the wind.
8. ☐ Where *were* you yesterday?
9. ☐ Mary never *does* the dishes.
10. ☐ I'm so glad that we *have* a dishwasher!
11. ☐ How many people *have* you invited to the party?
12. ☐ Why *are* you leaving so early?
13. ☐ I've been to Florida three times.
14. ☐ We *have* a beautiful puppy named Molly.



3 Contractions

Rewrite the sentences with contractions.

1. I am not going to the party because I have to work late.
I'm not going to the party because I have to work late.
2. She has two brothers and she does not get along with either of them.

3. We were not interested in the movie so we did not stay until the end.

4. He did not go to the party because he had a cold.

5. They are getting married when they have saved enough money.

6. John is not as rich as Jill is.

7. She is feeding the dog. It is always fed at six o'clock.

8. Why do you not like the shirt I am wearing?

9. Jack has been married twice, but he does not have any children.

10. Where is the man who has been to New Zealand?

4 What's wrong with my computer?

- 1 **T 1.2** Complete the telephone conversation between Dennis and Vicky with the correct auxiliary verbs. Use contractions. Then listen and check.



D Good afternoon. This is the Computer Helpline. My name's Dennis. How can I help you?

V Hi. I (1) am having a problem with my computer. It (2) isn't (not) working.

D OK. Please tell me your name and the name of your company and describe what (3) _____ wrong.

V My name's Vicky, Vicky Marks. I (4) _____ (not) work for a company. I'm self-employed. I work at home, and I (5) _____ trying to meet an important deadline. This morning I (6) _____ working away happily, when suddenly everything stopped and a message came up on the screen. Then the screen went blank.

D OK Vicky, (7) _____ (not) worry! What (8) _____ the message say?

V I can't remember exactly, because I (9) _____ (not) understand it. I think it said something about the computer's memory.

D That's OK. Tell me, (10) _____ you turn the computer off?

V No. I (11) _____ (not). It's still on.

D Good. Now do exactly what I say. Go to your computer, OK? Can you see a W in the top right-hand corner of the screen? Click on that W with the mouse. What (12) _____ it say? Can you read it to me?

V There's a list of three things. First it says ...

2 Write questions and answers about the conversation.

1. Vicky / the / is / why / Computer Helpline / calling / ?

Q Why is Vicky calling the Computer Helpline?

A Because _____.

2. work / for / Vicky / does / company / which / ?

Q _____.

A She _____.

3. doing / when / computer / she / her / was / what / stopped / ?

Q _____.

A She _____.

4. Vicky / why / remember / message / the / can't / ?

Q _____.

A Because _____.

5. turn / computer / she / did / her / off / ?

Q _____.

A No, _____.

5 Making questions

Write the questions. Then write true answers about you.

1. parents / where / were / your / born / ?

Q Where were your parents born?

A They were born in ...

2. today / what / you / are / wearing / ?

Q _____.

A _____.

3. living / you / started / were / where / when / you / school / ?

Q _____.

A _____.

4. go / you / where / vacation / were / did / child / when / you / on / a / ?

Q _____.

A _____.

5. play / sports / any / you / do / ?

Q _____.

A _____.

6. up / time / morning / what / did / get / this / you / ?

Q _____.

A _____.

7. Pyramids / Egypt / ever / to / to / been / the / have / see / you / ?

Q _____.

A _____.

8. mother / look / your / you / like / do / ?

Q _____.

A _____.

6 Replying with questions

T1.3 Write the questions. Then listen and check.

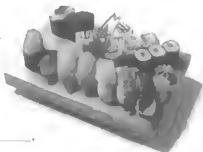


1. A Joan's writing an e-mail.
B *Who's she writing to?* _____?
2. A I'm going shopping.
B _____?
3. A David speaks four languages.
B _____?
4. A We had a wonderful meal in that restaurant.
B _____?
5. A Joy and Eric paid a lot of money for their house.
B _____?
6. A Bob's cat just had kittens.
B _____?
7. A Nancy's going to the movies tonight.
B _____?
8. A We had a great vacation.
B _____?

7 Negatives

T1.4 Complete the sentences with the correct auxiliary verb in the affirmative or negative.

1. I don't like sushi, but Jill *does* .
2. I've been to Australia, but Anna *hasn't* .
3. Anna likes ice cream, but John _____.
4. Maria isn't studying hard, but I _____.
5. John loves flying, but we _____.
6. I watched TV last night, but my sister _____.
7. Bill hasn't finished his work, but we _____.
8. We don't want to leave early, but they _____.
9. They didn't remember my birthday, but you _____.
10. Your English is really improving, but mine _____.



8 Short answers

Answer the questions. Write true answers about you.

1. Do you speak three languages?
Yes, I do. I speak English, Spanish, and Portuguese. _____
No, I don't. I only speak two, English and Korean. _____
2. Are you taking a vacation soon?

3. Did you have a good vacation last year?

4. Have you ever been to Hawaii?

5. Do you often travel abroad?

6. Does your best friend sometimes go on vacation with you?

Vocabulary

9 Meaning

In these sentences, one word is not necessary. Cross it out.

1. The modern Olympic games ball started in Athens in 1896.
2. Abraham Lincoln was watching a play in the angry Ford Theater when he was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth.
3. Nelson Mandela was ring imprisoned by the South African government for 28 years.
4. There are more people who speak bigger Chinese than any other language in the world.
5. The cartoon *The Simpsons* has been acclaimed as one of the best commentaries on modern however American society.
6. The sun's rays take eight minutes to long reach the Earth.



10 Word stress

T 1.5 Put the words into the correct columns. Then listen and check.

wonderful	language	Japan	Olympics	information
believe	breakfast	afford	business	computer
president	penicillin	important	politician	happiness

A ●●●	B ●●	C ●●	D ●●●	E ●●●●
<i>wonderful</i> _____	<i>language</i> _____	<i>Japan</i> _____	<i>Olympics</i> _____	<i>information</i> _____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

11 Word formation

Complete the charts with the missing parts of speech.

Adjective	Noun
happy	<i>happiness</i> _____
_____	music
_____	science
healthy	_____
_____	universe

Noun	Verb
_____	appear
enjoyment	_____
_____	compete
exploration	_____
_____	believe

12 Words that go together

Match a word in A with a line in B.

A	B
travel	subject
favorite	phone
play	lives
cell	abroad
save	an important part

Prepositions

13 Verb + preposition

Complete the sentences with a preposition from the box. Careful! Some are used more than once.

of	about	to	in
with	for	on	

- I think you're wrong. I don't agree with you at all.
- I'm not interested _____ going to a restaurant tonight. Let's cook dinner at home.
- We might have a picnic. It depends _____ the weather.
- What are you listening _____ ?
- If you have a problem, talk _____ the teacher.
- A What did you talk _____ ?
B The weather and sports.
- You aren't concentrating on your work. What are you thinking _____ ?
- A What do you think _____ Peter?
B I really like him.
- Where's the cashier? I'd like to pay _____ this book.
- A I lost your pen. Sorry.
B That's OK. Don't worry _____ it.

Grammar words

14 Terminology

Match the words in A with a grammar term in B.

A	B
1. write, want	a. preposition (<i>prep</i>)
2. she, him	b. adjective (<i>adj</i>)
3. car, tree	c. adverb (<i>adv</i>)
4. can, must	d. modal auxiliary verb
5. slowly, always	e. pronoun (<i>pron</i>)
6. nice, pretty	f. countable noun (C)
7. bigger, older	g. uncountable noun (U)
8. a, an	h. comparative adjective (<i>comp adj</i>)
9. on, at, under	i. superlative adjective (<i>superl adj</i>)
10. hoping, living	j. infinitive (<i>infin</i>)
11. the	k. -ing form of the verb (<i>-ing form</i>)
12. fastest, hottest	l. past participle (<i>pp</i>)
13. done, broken	m. definite article (<i>def art</i>)
14. rice, weather	n. indefinite article (<i>indef art</i>)

2

Present tenses • Active and passive Synonyms and antonyms Phrasal verbs—look and be

Happiness

Present Simple

Look at the pictures. Match the paragraphs with the correct person and put them in order.

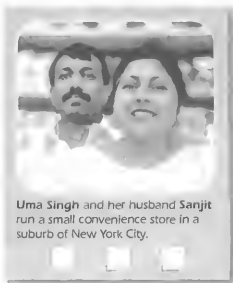
1 Profiles



1. **His older sister** also lives at home. Their house is near Kasertsart University, where he is a second-year engineering student. Classes start at eight in the morning and go on until three in the afternoon, Monday through Friday. When he graduates, he wants to be a civil engineer.
2. **"My Father** works in an automobile factory and my mother is a housewife. I'm the youngest of three children. We live in a small apartment building with five other families in the old part of town."
3. He looks forward to eating dinner with his family. "I eat breakfast alone. I have lunch in the university cafeteria. In the evening I always eat with my family. My mother cooks. Her food's the best in the whole world."



4. "Stores like these are like community meeting places. People come here to drink coffee, buy a newspaper, or pass on messages. We even cash checks for those people who don't have time to go to the bank."
5. It takes about an hour to walk to school, but she usually goes by bus. Her school has a lot of students, with 30 or 40 girls and boys in each class.
6. On weekends he earns some extra money teaching computer studies at a private computer school. He enjoys playing takraw, a Thai game played with a light ball made of rattan, which you can hit with your foot, knee, elbow, or heel, but not your hand. He loves living in Bangkok, but he hates the traffic jams, which get worse every year.



7. "I go to school from Monday through Friday. Classes start at 8:00 A.M. and go on until 2:00 P.M. Our teachers speak Spanish and English. Lunch is served in the cafeteria. Sometimes I don't like school, but I have to study hard because I want to be an architect someday."
8. **It sells** all kinds of food and household goods—sandwiches, dishwashing liquid, magazines, coffee, and nails. "We offer a huge range of products. It's like three or four stores rolled into one."
9. The hours are very long. The store opens at 6:00 A.M. and closes at 11:00 P.M., except on Sunday when it's open from 6:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Their whole lives are controlled by the store. "There are a lot of things we can't do anymore. We don't go to the movies, and we don't go camping on the weekends. But it's the long hours that make the money."

2 Sentence completion

Complete the sentences about the people in Exercise 1.



Uma and Sanjit

1. Uma and Sanjit run a store.
2. This kind of store is called a convenience store.
3. Most days the store _____ at 11:00 P.M.
4. They _____ camping anymore.

Maria

5. Maria _____ one brother and one sister.
6. It _____ her an hour to walk to school.
7. She _____ school at 8:00 A.M.
8. Lunch _____ in the cafeteria.

Vichai

9. "When I _____, I _____ to be a civil engineer."
10. "I _____ lunch in the university cafeteria."
11. "I _____ extra money teaching computer studies."
12. "I _____ the traffic jams in Bangkok."



3 Questions

T 2.1 Write the questions. Use the information from Exercise 1. Then listen and check.

1. *What does the convenience store sell?*
All kinds of food and household goods.
2. _____?
Six o'clock in the morning.
3. Why _____ movies?
Because they work such long hours.
4. _____?
In an automobile factory.
5. _____?
In a small apartment building.
6. _____?
Thirty or forty.
7. _____?
Spanish and English.
8. _____?
By bus.
9. _____?
She wants to be an architect.
10. _____?
Yes, he does. He has an older sister.
11. _____?
Takraw.
12. _____?
Yes, he loves it, but he hates the traffic jams.

4 Negatives

Complete the sentences with a negative form of a verb plus the word in parentheses.

1. Vegetarians *don't eat meat* _____. (meat)
2. A gorilla _____. (a tail)
3. I'm unemployed. I _____. (a job)
4. My father's bald. He _____. (any hair)
5. They are penniless. They _____. (any money)
6. Selfish people _____. (other people)

Pronunciation

5 -s at the end of a word



T 2.2 Remember the rules for the pronunciation of -s at the end of a word. This applies to the third person singular in the Present Simple and to plural nouns.

- 1 If the word ends in /p/, /t/, /k/, /f/, or /θ/, the final -s is pronounced /s/.

stops	ships	hits
pets	attacks	bricks
laughs	coughs	paths

- 2 If the word ends in /b/, /d/, /g/, /v/, /ð/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, or any vowel sound, the final -s is pronounced /z/.

stabs	cabs	leads
hands	begs	bags
leaves	waves	breathes
rolls	hills	hums
arms	earns	cans
sings	goes	news
fires	fears	wears
chairs	songs	

- 3 If the word ends in /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, or /dʒ/, the final -s is pronounced /ɪz/.

misses	buses	chooses
sizes	washes	dishes
watches	matches	manages
badges		

T 2.3 Put the words into the correct columns. Then listen and check.

checks	girls	boys	places	minutes
lives	hours	earns	products	loves
shops	closes	graduates	lessons	wants
kids	keys	messages	schools	
hates	cooks	sandwiches	things	

[illegible]

Present states and actions

6 Present Simple and Present Continuous

T 2.4 Write about the pictures. Use the Present Simple and the Present Continuous. Then listen and check.



**Tony,
actor**

At work

Tony is an actor. He sometimes makes movies and sometimes works in the theater. He often acts in Shakespearean plays and wears beautiful costumes. He doesn't earn a lot of money because he isn't very well-known.



Now

At the moment he isn't working. He's relaxing at home. He's wearing jeans and a T-shirt and is drinking coffee. He's waiting for the phone to ring because he needs more work.



**Rita,
police
officer**

At work



Now



**Glenn,
basketball
coach**

At work



Now

7 Present Simple or Present Continuous?

1 Check the sentences. Is the verb form correct (✓) or incorrect (X)? Rewrite the incorrect sentences.

1. ☒ I'm thinking you are very impolite.
I think you are very impolite.
2. ☒ Where are you thinking of going on vacation?
3. ☐ Why do you leave so early? Don't you enjoy the party?
4. ☐ Nobody is ever laughing at my husband's jokes. It's so embarrassing.
5. ☐ I don't believe a word he says. He always tells lies.
6. ☐ I'm not seeing any way to help you.
7. ☐ Does the bookstore sell stamps?
8. ☐ He's never knowing the answer.

2 **T 2.5** Complete the conversations with the correct form of the verbs, Present Simple or Present Continuous. Then listen and check.



Conversation 1

- A What (1) is that man doing (that man / do) over there?
- B He (2) _____ (wait) for the bank to open.
- A But the bank's (3) _____ (not open) on Sunday afternoons.
- B (4) _____ (you / think) he's a bank robber? Watch out! He (5) _____ (take) something out of his pocket. He (6) _____ (walk) toward us!
- C Excuse me. Could you tell me the time, please?

Conversation 2

- A What (7) _____ (you / do)?
- B I (8) _____ (pack) my suitcase. I (9) _____ (leave) you and this house.
- A But I (10) _____ (not / understand). Where (11) _____ (you / go)?
- B I (12) _____ (not / know). The only thing I (13) _____ (know) is that Peter (14) _____ (meet) me at the airport at six o'clock.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb, Present Simple or Present Continuous.

1. I 'm thinking (think) of learning how to fly a plane. I think (think) that's a good idea.
2. _____ you _____ (see) my point? What time _____ you _____ (see) the bank manager?
3. She _____ (have) a wonderful suntan. She _____ (have) a wonderful time in Spain.

Grammar extension

8 Adverbs of frequency

always 100%

usually

often 50%

sometimes

never 0%

- 1 These adverbs usually come before the main verb.
 I **usually** go to bed at about 11:00.
 I don't **often** go swimming.
 She **never** eats meat.
 Do you **always** go to Mexico on vacation?
 I **sometimes** play tennis on Saturdays.
- 2 They come after *am, is, are, was, and were*.
 She **is** always late.
 They **are** never in class.
 I **was** often ill as a child.
- 3 When there are two verbs (modal verb + main verb; auxiliary verb + main verb), the adverb comes before the main verb.
 I can **never** remember his name.
 We have **always** gone to Hawaii on our vacations.
- 4 *Sometimes* and *usually* can also come at the beginning of the sentence.
Sometimes we play cards.
Usually we go away on the weekends.
- 5 *Never* and *always* can't come at the beginning or the end of the sentence.
 NOT ~~Never I go to the theater.~~
 NOT ~~I have coffee in the morning always.~~

Check the sentences. Are the adverbs of frequency in the correct (✓) or incorrect (X) places? Rewrite the incorrect sentences.

1. ☒ Do usually you sit here?
Do you usually sit here?
2. ☒ I have always liked Peter.

3. ☐ Never I have anything to eat in the morning.

4. ☐ I usually take my daughter to school.

5. ☐ We went sometimes abroad on our vacations.

6. ☐ I have never enough money.

7. ☐ We often have tests in class.

8. ☐ Our teacher gives us always too much homework.

Present passive

9 Past participles

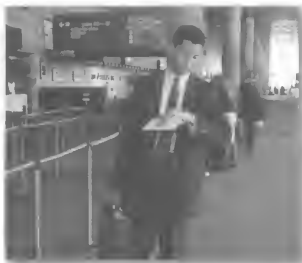
Complete the sentences with the past participle of the verbs from the box.

grow	produce	make	tear down	take over
deliver	include	employ	paint	speak

1. Perfume is produced in France.
2. Nissan cars are _____ in Japan.
3. English is _____ here.
4. Is service _____ in the bill?
5. Our kitchen is being _____ at the moment.
6. Our company is being _____ by another company.
7. About one thousand people are _____ by our company.
8. A lot of coffee is _____ in Colombia.
9. That apartment building is being _____ because it is unsafe.
10. My newspaper is _____ to my front door.

10 Active or passive?

T 2.6 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs, Present Simple active or Present Simple passive. Then listen and check.



Catching a plane

When you (1) arrive (arrive) at an airport, you should go straight to the check-in desk where your ticket and luggage (2) are checked (check). You (3) _____ (keep) your carry-on luggage with you, but your suitcases (4) _____ (take) to the plane on a conveyor belt. You can now go to the departure lounge. If you are on an international flight, your passport (5) _____ (check), and then you and your bags (6) _____ (x-ray) by security cameras; sometimes you (7) _____ (give) a body search and your luggage (8) _____ (search) by a security officer. You (9) _____ (wait) in the departure lounge until your flight (10) _____ (call) and you (11) _____ (tell) which number gate to go to. Finally you (12) _____ (board) your plane and you (13) _____ (show) to your seat by a flight attendant.

11 A poem

T 2.7 Read and listen to the poem. Circle the passive verbs. Underline the active verbs. Use your dictionary for help.

A Man Is Made

A man is made
Of flesh and blood
Of eyes and bones and water.
The very same things make his son
As those that made
His daughter.

A tree is made
Of leaf and sap,
Of bark and fruit and berries.
It keeps a bird's nest
In its branches
And blackbirds eat the cherries.

A table's made
Of naked wood
Planed smooth as milk. I wonder
If tables ever dream of sun,
Of wind, and rain, and thunder?

And when man takes
His axe and strikes
And sets the sawdust flying—
Is it a table being born?
Or just a tree that's dying?

2 Read the poem aloud and/or learn it by heart.

Vocabulary

12 Synonyms and antonyms

Complete the chart. Use a prefix in the first column (*un-, in-, im-*) and a word from the box in the second column.

sad	out-of-date	stupid
ugly	arrogant	cheap
cruel	rare	casual
rude	boring	wrong

Adjective	Opposite (prefix + adjective)	Opposite (different word)
1. happy	<i>unhappy</i>	<i>sad</i>
2. polite		
3. expensive		
4. interesting		
5. correct		
6. attractive		
7. fashionable		
8. intelligent		
9. usual		
10. kind		
11. formal		
12. modest		

Phrasal verbs

13 look and be

1 Complete the sentences with a multi-word verb from the box.

sb = somebody sth = something

look for (sb / sth) to try to find (sb / sth): *We looked for you everywhere. Where were you?* **look forward to sth / doing** to wait with pleasure for sth to happen (because you expect to enjoy it): *The kids are really looking forward to going on vacation.* **look out** to be careful or to pay attention to sth dangerous, etc.: *Look out! There's a bike coming!* **look sth up** to search for information in a book; to look up a word in a dictionary.

- If I don't know the meaning of a word, I *look* _____ it *up* _____ in the dictionary.
 - I'm _____ my glasses. Have you seen them anywhere?
 - Look _____! That glass is going to fall!
 - (Ending a letter) I _____ to hearing from you soon.
 - A Do you know Jim's phone number?
B Sorry, I don't. You should _____ it _____ in the phone book.
- 2 Complete the sentences with a word from the box. Careful! Some words are used more than once.

on up in up to away off

- A Hello. Can I speak to Ms. Jones, please?
B I'm sorry. She isn't *in* _____ right now. Can I take a message?
- A Hello. Can I speak to Ms. Jones, please?
B I'm sorry. She's _____ on vacation this week. Can I help you?
- A What do you feel like doing tonight?
B I don't know. What's _____ TV?
- A Where should we go for dinner?
B It's _____ you. It's your birthday. You choose.
- Come on, kids! Aren't you _____ yet? Breakfast is on the table.
- I wonder why no one answers the door. There must be someone _____. All the lights are _____.
- A Why doesn't my computer work?
B Because the monitor is _____. That's why.
- A You're crying. What's _____?
B Nothing, really. I'm just a little sad.

3

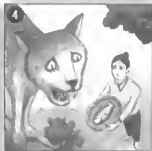
Past tenses • Past Perfect
Active and passive adverbs
Prepositions—*in, at, and on* for time

Telling tales

Past Simple and Past Continuous

1 Up a tree

- 1 Look at the pictures. They tell the story of Mrs. Taylor and her cat, Billy. Match the pictures with the verbs from the box.



Past Simple	Past Continuous
<input type="checkbox"/> ran up	<input type="checkbox"/> was waiting
<input type="checkbox"/> arrived	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> was watering the plants
<input type="checkbox"/> put up	<input type="checkbox"/> were leaving
<input type="checkbox"/> called	<input type="checkbox"/> was playing
<input type="checkbox"/> rescued	<input type="checkbox"/> were having coffee and talking
<input type="checkbox"/> frightened him	
<input type="checkbox"/> ran up	
<input type="checkbox"/> couldn't get down	
<input type="checkbox"/> called	
<input type="checkbox"/> invited them in for coffee and cake	
<input type="checkbox"/> tried to tempt him down	

- 2 **T 3.1** Now complete the story with the phrases from the box. Then listen and check.

Yesterday evening, Mrs. Taylor (1) *was watering the plants* in her front yard, while her cat, Billy, (2) _____ near her. Suddenly, Billy (3) _____ a tree. Mrs. Taylor (4) _____ to Billy, but he (5) _____, so she (6) _____ the fire department. While she (7) _____ for them to arrive, she (8) _____ with some fish. The fire department eventually (9) _____, (10) _____ their ladder, and (11) _____ Billy. Mrs. Taylor was so happy that she (12) _____. While they (13) _____, they didn't see Billy go outside again, and ten minutes later, as they (14) _____, they (15) _____ and he (16) _____ another tree.

2 Correcting facts

Correct the false statements with a negative sentence. Then add the correct information.



1. The story happened last month.

The story didn't happen last month. It happened yesterday evening.

2. Mrs. Taylor was cutting the grass.

3. Billy was sleeping in the front yard.

4. Billy jumped over the wall.

5. The fire department used a rope to get Billy down.

3 Past Simple or Past Continuous?

Circle the correct verb form.

1. We met / were meeting when we lived / were living in Italy.
2. She worked / was working quietly at her desk when suddenly the door opened / was opening and her daughter rushed / was rushing in.
3. He stood / was standing up, walked / was walking across the room, and closed / was closing the window.
4. A strange man walked / was walking into the room. He wore / was wearing red pants and a pink shirt.
5. Didn't you meet / Weren't you meeting your wife while you worked / were working in Chile?
6. I saw / was seeing you in the park yesterday. You sat / were sitting on a bench with your arm around Tom.
7. As soon as I walked / was walking into the room, he handed / was handing me the letter.
8. His father was really angry with him because he listened / was listening to music while he did / was doing his homework.
9. Why didn't they visit / weren't they visiting me while they stayed / were staying in London?

10. As he passed / was passing the bank, a man in a mask knocked / was knocking him to the ground.
11. What did you write / were you writing when your computer crashed / was crashing?

4 A vacation in Florida

T 3.2 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs, Past Simple or Past Continuous. Then listen and check.



Last February, I (1) decided (decide) to go on vacation to Florida. It (2) was raining (rain) in the morning when I (3) _____ (leave) Chicago, but when I (4) _____ (land), the sun (5) _____ (shine) and a lovely, warm breeze (6) _____ (blow) from the ocean. I (7) _____ (take) a taxi to my hotel. As I (8) _____ (check) in, someone (9) _____ (tap) me on the shoulder. I (10) _____ (can not) believe my eyes! It was my old girlfriend. She (11) _____ (stay) at the same hotel. The next day, we (12) _____ (go) snorkeling and (13) _____ (see) hundreds of beautiful fish. It (14) _____ (get) dark when we (15) _____ (return) to our hotel after a very interesting day. We (16) _____ (spend) the rest of the week together. It was very romantic. We (17) _____ (feel) very sad when the vacation (18) _____ (end).

5 What did he do? What was he doing?

Read the stories and answer the questions.

HERO SAVES WOMAN'S LIFE



Dr. Jack Easton, 38, was driving home from work at around 6:30 in the evening when he saw a blue minivan, driven by Karen Sharp, crash into a tree. Without thinking of his own safety, he pulled the young woman out of the van and took her straight to the hospital. The doctors say that Karen will make a complete recovery.

1. What was Dr. Easton doing when he saw the accident?

He was driving home from work.

2. What did Dr. Easton do when he saw the accident?

3. What was John Phillips doing when he heard the good news?

4. What did John Phillips do when he heard the good news?

Lottery Win for Unemployed Man

Unemployed painter John Phillips received a very pleasant surprise last night. He was watching TV when a man from the lottery read the winning numbers. They were the numbers on John's ticket! He had won \$3,000,000! John immediately gave his wife a big kiss and took his whole family out for dinner at a fancy restaurant.



Shock for Bank Customers



Customers in the Whitehall Savings Bank received a terrible shock yesterday. People were waiting in line and talking to each other when two masked robbers burst into the bank. Seventy-year-old Rick Adamson suffered a heart attack and had to be taken to the hospital. The robbers escaped with \$1,500.

5. What was happening in the bank when the robbers burst in?

6. What happened to Rick Adamson when the robbers burst in?

Past Perfect

6 Regular and irregular verbs

Complete the chart with the missing verb forms.

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
grow	<i>grew</i>	<i>grown</i>
	left	
		fallen
find		
		sold
feel		
		driven
fly		
travel		
lie (not tell the truth)		
		won
	spent	

7 Choosing the right tense

Circle the correct tenses in the story.

It was ten o'clock in the evening. Peter (1) sat / *had sat* down on his sofa and thought about the day. What a busy day it (2) *was* / *had been*! This was his first night in his own apartment. He (3) *lived* / *had lived* with his family his entire life, and now for the first time, he (4) *was* / *had been* on his own.

He sat surrounded by boxes that he (5) *didn't manage* / *hadn't managed* to unpack during the day. It (6) *took* / *had taken* months to get all his things together. His mother (7) *was* / *had been* very generous, buying him things like towels and mugs.

He (8) *went* / *had gone* into the kitchen and (9) *got* / *had gotten* a soda from the fridge. He suddenly (10) *felt* / *had felt* very tired and yawned. No wonder he (11) *was* / *had been* tired! He (12) *was* / *had been* up since six o'clock in the morning. He (13) *decided* / *had decided* to finish his soda and go to bed.

8 Sentence completion

T 3.3 Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses. Use the Past Perfect. Then listen and check.

- I was broke because I ... (spend / money / clothes)
I was broke because I had spent all my money on clothes.
- Josh was furious ... (oversleep / miss the bus)

- Mary was very disappointed with her son. He ... (not study enough / fail / exams)

- I was very nervous as I waited in the departure lounge. I ... (never / fly / before)

- Jack wanted a new challenge at his job. He ... (work / same job / ten years)

- I didn't know his name, but the face was familiar. I was sure ... (see / somewhere / before)

- When I got home, I was starving. I ... (not have / anything to eat all day)

9 had or would?

Read the sentences. Does 'd mean *had* or *would*?

- I'd like a cup of coffee. *would* _____
- I knew I'd seen him before. *had* _____
- You should try bungee jumping! You'd love it! _____
- She said she'd give him everything. _____
- She said she'd given him everything. _____
- I was tired because I'd been up since five o'clock in the morning. _____
- I told you they'd arrive on time! _____
- I told you they'd gotten a dog! _____

Past Simple active and passive

10 Biographies

13.4 Complete the texts with the verbs from the boxes. Then listen and check.

1



Helen Keller

a successful writer
who was deaf and blind
(American, 1880–1968)

taught	was made
came	didn't know
toured	was caused
had	were told
was accepted	found

Helen Keller's deafness and blindness (1) *was caused* by a severe illness when she was a baby. Her parents (2) _____ what to do, and they (3) _____ it difficult to control their growing daughter. One day, they (4) _____ about a brilliant young teacher named Anne Sullivan. She (5) _____ to work with Helen and, very firmly and patiently, (6) _____ her that every object (7) _____ a name. Eventually, Helen (8) _____ to college. After this, she (9) _____ the world helping people like herself. In 1962, the story of her life (10) _____ into a movie, *The Miracle Worker*.

2

Charles Blondin

the world's most famous tightrope walker
(French, 1824–1897)

was taught	walked	fell
was born	watched	died
carried	became	
wasn't killed	was put	



Charles Blondin (1) *was born* into a circus family. He (2) _____ to walk on a tightrope when he was five years old. In 1859, he (3) _____ very famous when a high wire (4) _____ above Niagara Falls between the United States and Canada and he (5) _____ across it. Thousands of people (6) _____ him do it. Afterward, he (7) _____ them over the water on his back. Charles sometimes (8) _____ from the high wire, but he (9) _____. He (10) _____ peacefully at the age of 73!

3



Amelia Earhart

the first woman pilot to fly
across the Atlantic Ocean
(American, 1898–1937)

didn't succeed	rode
were written	tried
disappeared	bought
was married	was asked
cross	flew

Amelia Earhart first (1) *rode* _____ in an airplane when she was 23. A few months later, she (2) _____ her own plane. In 1928, she (3) _____ by the publisher George Putnam to (4) _____ the Atlantic Ocean as a passenger. She (5) _____ to Putnam in 1931, and the next year she (6) _____ a plane across the Atlantic by herself. Amelia was very famous, and many books and stories (7) _____ about her. In 1937, she (8) _____ to become the first woman to fly around the world, but she (9) _____. Her plane (10) _____ over the Pacific Ocean.

11 *Somebody did that!*

Complete the sentences with the passive form of the verbs.

- 1. Somebody stole my backpack.
My backpack *was stolen* _____.
- 2. Nobody asked him to come.
He *wasn't asked to come* _____.
- 3. Somebody robbed the bank last night.
The bank _____.
- 4. Somebody told me to wait outside.
I _____.
- 5. Nobody invited her to the party.
She _____.
- 6. Somebody drove them to the airport.
They _____.
- 7. Nobody sent us any tickets.
We _____.
- 8. Did anybody ask you for money?
Were _____?

Grammar extension

12 *while, during, and for*

!

1 *While* is a conjunction, and is followed by a clause.
While I was getting ready, I listened to the radio.
I met my wife **while** I was in college.

2 *During* is a preposition, and is followed by a noun. It tells us *when* something happened. It means at *some point in a period of time*.
We had to call a doctor **during** the night.
Can I speak to you **during** the break?

3 *For* is a preposition, and is followed by a noun. It tells us *how long* something lasts.
We talked **for** five minutes.
We're going on vacation **for** six weeks.

Complete the sentences with *while, during, or for*.

- 1. The phone rang *while* I was having dinner.
- 2. I lived in Los Angeles _____ several years.
- 3. I made a lot of friends _____ I was in L.A.
- 4. I was in the hospital _____ three weeks.
- 5. _____ I was in the hospital, my sister took care of my cat.
- 6. A soccer game lasts _____ ninety minutes.
- 7. I hurt my knee _____ I was playing soccer yesterday.
- 8. I hurt my knee _____ the second half of the game.
- 9. Traffic is always bad _____ the morning rush hour.
- 10. Peter came over _____ we were eating.

Vocabulary

13 Adverbs

T 3.5 Put the adverb in the correct place in the sentences. Then listen and check. Careful! Sometimes more than one place is possible.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. The movie was good. | really |
| 2. I called the police. | immediately |
| 3. I got up late this morning, but I managed to catch the bus. | fortunately
just |
| 4. A Hi, Pete. How are you?
B My name is John. | actually |
| 5. In the middle of the picnic, it began to rain. | suddenly |
| 6. I saw Mary at the party. I didn't see anybody else. | only |
| 7. I gave a present to John, not to anybody else. | only |
| 8. Jane and I have been friends. We went to school. We were born in the same hospital. | always
together
even |
| 9. A You know I applied for that job.
B Which job?
A The one in Paris.
B No. I don't know anything about it.
A I didn't get it. | anyway |
| 10. A I didn't like the movie.
B I didn't like it. | either |
| 11. A I like swimming.
B I like it. | too |
| 12. Everybody in my family loves ice cream, me. | really
especially |

Prepositions

14 *in, at, on* for time



- We use *at* for times and certain expressions.
 at 8:00 at midnight at the age of nine
 at lunchtime at the same time
 - We use *on* for days and dates.
 on Friday on Friday morning
 on September 3rd on Saturday evening
 - We use *in* for longer periods such as months, years, and seasons.
 in April in 1965
 in the summer in the nineteenth century
- We say *at night* but *in the evening*. We also say, *I'll see you in the morning*, but *I'll see you tomorrow morning*—with no preposition.
- There is no preposition before *last*, *next*, or *this*.
 What did you do *last* night?
 I'll see you *next* week.
 We're going on a trip *this* weekend.

Complete the sentences with *in, at, on*, or nothing.

- A It's my birthday ____ next week.
 B When?
 A *On* Monday.
 B What time were you born?
 A ____ 8:00 ____ the morning.
- A I'm meeting Alan ____ this evening.
 B What time?
 A ____ six.
- A What did you do ____ this weekend?
 B ____ Friday evening we went to a party. We slept in late ____ Saturday morning, and then ____ the afternoon we went shopping. ____ 7:00 some friends came over for dinner. We didn't do anything ____ Sunday. What about you?
- I learned to drive ____ 1990 ____ the age of 17. My cousin learned ____ the same time as me, but I passed my test first.
- I'll call you ____ next week. ____ Thursday. ____ the afternoon. ____ about 3:00. OK?

Pronunciation

15 Words that sound the same

T 3.6 Complete the sentences with the correct word in parentheses. Then listen and check.



- The king was *thrown* off his *throne*.
 (throne / thrown)
- She ____ the ring ____ the window and into the yard.
 (threw / through)
- The soldiers ____ uniforms when they went to _____.
 (wore / war)
- I must ____ you that ties must be ____ at the Ritz.
 (warn / worn)
- I ____ up six red balloons and ten ____ ones for the party.
 (blue / blew)
- We ____ that Sue and Jim had bought a ____ car.
 (new / knew)
- The book I ____ had a ____ cover.
 (red / read)
- We ____ our horses along the narrow _____.
 (rode / road)

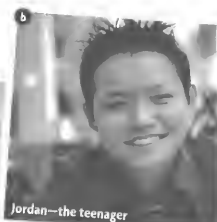
4

Modal verbs 1 Word formation Phrasal verbs—separable or inseparable?

Doing the right thing

have to / don't have to

1 What do they have to do?



1 Look at the photos. Match the statements with the correct person. Write a, b, or c next to each statement.

1. ☒ **c** "I have to wear nice suits."
2. ☐ "I always have to be home before midnight."
3. ☐ "I often have to travel abroad."
4. ☐ "My dad usually has to work in the evenings."
5. ☐ "I don't have to get up at 6:30 anymore."
6. ☐ "My husband has to take our children to school every morning."
7. ☐ "My wife has to go to the physical therapist once a month."
8. ☐ "I have to get good grades at school."
9. ☐ "My sister doesn't have to help with the housework."

2 **T 4.1** Write the questions. Use the statements in Exercise 1. Then listen and check.

1. Q Why *do you have to wear nice suits*?
A Because I have to meet a lot of important people.
2. Q Why *do you have to travel abroad so often*?
A Because I work for an international company.
3. Q Why _____?
A Because my parents say that I have to.
4. Q Why _____?
A Because I don't have to catch the 7:32 A.M. train to work.
5. Q Why _____?
A Because he's a teacher and he has to grade homework.
6. Q Why _____?
A Because she broke her arm and she has to have physical therapy.
7. Q Why _____?
A Because my mom says that she is still too young.
8. Q Why _____?
A Because I start work very early and he doesn't have to be at work until 9:30 A.M.
9. Q Why _____?
A Because I want to go to a good college.

can and allowed to

2 Who says?

- 1 Who says the following sentences? Where are the people?



- "You can't park here. I'll give you a parking ticket."
A police officer on the street.
- "I'm sorry sir, but you can't get on the plane without a passport."
- "You're not allowed to look at your notes during the test."
- "Shh. You can't talk in here. People are studying."
- "You're not allowed to use cell phones or personal computers during take-off and landing."
- "We're allowed to make one phone call a week, and we can go to the library, but we spend most of the time in our cells."

- 2 Write sentences about these places. Use *can* or *allowed to*.

1. a church

You can light a candle and say a prayer.

You aren't allowed to ride a bike in a church.

2. a hospital

3. a museum

4. a swimming pool

5. a movie theater

3 Conversations for permission

T 4.2 Look at the pictures of Jill and her father Jack, and Sam, a businessman, and his boss Anna. Match the lines of the conversations with the correct person and put them in order. Then listen and check.

- 1 ☒ Jill
☐ Jack
☐ Jill
☐ Jack
☐ Jill
☐ Jack
☐ Jill



2



- ☒ Sam
☐ Anna
☐ Sam
☐ Anna
☐ Sam
☐ Anna
☐ Sam

- But I'm taking Dave to see his girlfriend in the hospital!
- Yes, what is it?
- I told you. I need it.
- Well, it's not a very convenient time right now. We're very busy.
- You know my father is having problems with his legs and he can't walk. Well, he needs to go to the hospital next week, and I was wondering if I could have the day off.
- Thanks a lot, Dad. I won't be back late.
- Oh, please! He won't be able to go if I don't give him a ride.
- That's very kind. Thank you very much. I'm very grateful.
- No, you can't. I need it.
- Anna? Do you have a minute? Can I ask you a question?
- I know we're busy, but he won't be able to get to the hospital if I don't take him.
- All right. I suppose I can walk. The exercise will do me good.
- Well, if that's the case then you must take him, of course.
- Dad, can I have the car tonight?

Grammar extension

4 can and be able to



- 1 *Be able to* means the same as *can*, but *can* is much more common. *Be able to* is more formal.

Can you come to a meeting next week?

Please inform us if you **are able to** attend a meeting next week.

- 2 *Be able to* has forms that *can* doesn't have.

I'd love **to be able to** fly. (Infinitive)

I like **being able to** make a noise if I want. (-ing form)

I've **never been able to** cook. (Present Perfect)

- 3 For general ability in the past we use *could*.

I **could** swim when I was four.

But if we are referring to an ability on a particular occasion in the past, we must use *was able to* or *managed to*.

The man was drowning, but she **managed to** swim to him and save him.

The prisoners **were able to** escape by tying up the guards.

The exception to this rule is with verbs of perception (*see, hear, smell, taste, feel*) and verbs of thinking (*understand, remember*).

I **could** smell something burning.

We **could** understand her feelings.

- 4 *Couldn't* is used to express (negative) ability in the past.

My mother **couldn't** swim until she was 47.

I **couldn't** find my wallet anywhere.

- 2 Complete the sentences with *could*, *couldn't*, or *managed to*.

1. I called the fire department because I could smell smoke.

2. We managed to put out the fire by pouring water on it.

3. Jane and John saved and saved until they _____ buy the house of their dreams.

4. I called you yesterday, but I _____ get an answer. Where were you?

5. The neighbors were having an argument, and I _____ hear every word they said.

6. _____ you speak Korean before you moved to Seoul?

7. I went for a ten mile run last Saturday. It nearly killed me! I _____ move on Sunday.

8. I'm so happy that the police _____ find the man who stole my car.

9. My grandfather _____ speak four languages.

10. When we got to the top of the mountain, we _____ see for miles.

- 1 Complete the sentences with the affirmative or negative form of *can*, *could*, or *be able to*.

1. In my country, you can get married when you're 16.

2. I couldn't get into my house last night because I'd lost my key.

3. _____ I borrow your dictionary?

4. I'd love to _____ help you, but I can't.

5. Speak up! I _____ hear you!

6. Women _____ vote in the United States until 1920.

7. I'm learning Chinese because I want to _____ speak to people when I'm in Taiwan.

8. I asked the teacher if I _____ open the window, but she said I _____ because it would be too noisy.

9. I'm sorry, but I _____ come to your party next week.

10. I love driving! _____ ing _____ drive has changed my whole life.

must, should, and have to

5 must or have to?

Complete the sentences with *must* or *have to*.



6 Giving advice

1 **T 4.3** Read about the following situations, then give advice. Use *should*. Then listen and check.

1. My twenty-year-old son just stays at home all day watching television!

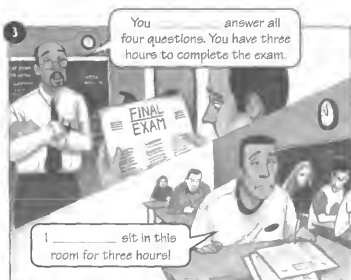
You should tell him to get a job.

2. My car always breaks down.

3. I just can't get to sleep these days.

4. Since my father retired, he's been feeling bored and lonely.

5. I just don't know what to do with my hair. It looks awful!



2 Complete the questions with *should* and a suitable verb.

1. Peter wants to go out with me. He's nice, but I only like him as a friend.

Should I go out with him?

2. I've been accepted to Harvard and Yale.

Which college should I go to?

3. The menu looks great, but I can order only one dish!

What should I order?

4. I want to tell Mike that he has bad breath, but I'm afraid of hurting his feelings.

Should I tell him or not?

5. I've got a terrible headache, and I can't read the instructions on this aspirin bottle.

How many should I take?

6. My aunt invited me to her picnic, but I don't want to go.

What should I say to her?

Gerunds

7 Gerunds



- 1 Look at these sentences from *A world guide to good manners* on page 31 of the Student Book.

Traveling to all corners of the world gets easier . . .

. . . the *greeting* is made by *pressing* both hands together . . . and *bowing* . . .

Traveling is a gerund. The verb is the subject of the sentence.

Pressing and *bowing* are also gerunds. The verbs are the objects of the preposition *by*.

- 2 Here are some more examples of gerunds:

Smoking is bad for you.

My favorite sport is **skiing**.

NO PARKING (a street sign)

He jumped from the building without **hurting** himself.

I'm looking forward to **meeting** you.

Complete the sentences with the gerund form of the verbs from the box.

walk	give up	hear	fix	work
help	wake up	find	watch	live

- I'm tired of hearing nothing but bad news. I wish there was some good news sometimes.
- Watching too much TV is bad for your eyes.
- I'll repair your watch for you. I'm good at fixing things.
- Working a good job these days is really difficult.
- My children are afraid of being in the dark, so we keep a light on at night.
- Did you know that exercising is one of the best forms of exercise?
- Thank you for helping me. I really appreciate it.
- Living in a big city can be very stressful.
- Smoking is easy. I've done it lots of times.
- I saved a lot of money by not working overtime.

Vocabulary

8 Word formation

Complete the charts with the missing parts of speech. Add the stress marks. The missing words appear in the article on page 31 of the Student Book.

Noun	Verb
be'havior	be'have
life	
meeting	
	contact
bow	
	greet
	respect
relaxation	
discussion	
revelation	
entrance	
place	
face	
	introduce
inclusion	
speech	
present	
invitation	
refusal	
feeling	

Noun	Adjective
essence	
profession	

Verb	Adjective
	social

Pronunciation

9 Correcting incorrect information

- 1 **T 4.4** Read the telephone conversation between Ms. Maddox and the bank manager, Mr. Sanders. When Ms. Maddox corrects Mr. Sanders, circle the stressed words. Then listen and check.



- Mr. S Good morning, Mrs. Maddox.
 Ms. M It's (Ms.) Maddox, actually.
 Mr. S Oh, yes. Ms. Mary Maddox—
 Ms. M Ms. Maureen Maddox.
 Mr. S Ah, yes. Now, Ms. Maddox, I believe you want to borrow five hundred dollars.
 Ms. M No, in fact, I want to borrow five thousand dollars. Don't you have my loan application?
 Mr. S No, unfortunately, I don't. But I understand you want to open a music store for your son.
 Ms. M No, I want to open a flower store for my daughter. Don't you think you should read my loan application, Mr. Sanders?
 Mr. S A flower store for your daughter. Well, I'll send you a form today—
 Ms. M But you sent me a form last week, and I'm calling because I have some questions about it.
 Mr. S Oh, so you've filled out the form—
 Ms. M No, I haven't filled out the form. I can't fill it out because I don't understand it. That's why I'm calling.
 Mr. S Oh, I see! You want to ask me some questions about the form.
 Ms. M Not anymore. I don't want to ask you questions about anything! Good-bye!

- 2 Practice reading the conversation aloud.

Phrasal verbs

10 Separable or inseparable?



A dictionary shows you whether a phrasal verb can be separated by an object.

Turn sth on to move the switch, etc. on a piece of machinery, etc. to start it working:
Turn the lights on!

The preposition (*on*) comes after sth. This means the verb and the preposition can be separated.

Turn the light on. Turn on the light.

If the object is a pronoun (*it, him, her, me, them, us, you*) it must come before the preposition.

Turn it on.

look for sb / sth to try to find sb / sth: *We looked for you everywhere. Where were you?*

The particle (*for*) comes before sb / sth. This means that the verb and the preposition cannot be separated.

I'll look for John later.

I'll look for him.

- T 4.5** Complete the sentences with the word *it* in the correct place. Use your dictionary for help. Then listen and check.

- You must be very hot with your coat on. Why don't you take it off ____?
- Your shirt is filthy! Just look ____ at it!
- I haven't read the newspaper yet. Don't throw ____ away ____.
- The music is too loud! Turn ____ down ____!
- It'll be a great party! I'm really looking forward ____ to ____.
- Is that story true, or did you make ____ up ____?
- I saw a beautiful sweater today. I tried ____ on ____, but it was too small.
- Don't just drop your trash on the ground! Pick ____ up ____!
- You can't have my dictionary. Give ____ back ____!
- A What's the answer to this question?
 B Don't ask me. Figure ____ out ____ for yourself!

5

Future forms make or do Prepositions—*in, at, and on* for places

On the move

Future forms 1

1 will or going to?

T 5.1 Complete the conversations with *will* or *going to* to and the verb in parentheses. Careful! Sometimes both forms are possible.



1. A I have a headache. Do you have any aspirin?
B Yes. It's in the bathroom. I'll get (get) some for you.
2. A Why are you wearing your old clothes?
B Because I'm going to wash (wash) the car.
3. A Don't forget to call me if you need help.
B Thank you. I _____ (give) you a call if I think of anything.
4. A Why are you making sandwiches?
B Because we _____ (have) a picnic at the beach.
- A What a great idea! I _____ (get) the towels and swimsuits.

5. A I'm going now! Bye!
B Bye! What time _____ (you/come) back tonight?
A I don't know. I _____ (call) you later.
6. A You still owe me ten dollars. Did you forget?
B I'm sorry. Yes, I forgot. I _____ (give) it back tomorrow.
7. A Wow, Pete! What a cool bike!
B It's pretty nice, isn't it?
A Pete ... I was wondering. What _____ (you/do) with your old bike?
B I don't know. Why? Do you want it?
A Uh ... well, maybe.
B Fine. I _____ (give) it to you.
A I _____ (pay) you for it. How much do you want?
B It's OK. You can have it for nothing.
8. A Your test is in two weeks. When _____ (you/start) studying for it?
B I know. I'll start tonight.
A You're going out tonight.
B I _____ (start) tomorrow night, then.
9. A Can you fix my watch?
B Sure.
A How much _____ (it/cost)?
B Sixty-five dollars.
A That's fine. When _____ (it/be) ready?
B Tomorrow afternoon.
10. A Do you like the shirt I bought Peter for his birthday?
B Yes. I'm sure he _____ (like) it, too.

2 Where are they going?

Look at the pictures. Where are the people going? Write questions and answers with *going* + verb + *-ing*.



Where's he going?

He's going swimming.



3 I'm sure they'll ...

Complete the sentences with *will* or *won't*.

- Mary's been studying very hard for her exams. I'm sure she'll pass the exams easily.
- If you don't feel well, go to bed and rest. I'm sure you will be better soon.
- Ask John if you have problems with your homework. I'm sure he will help you.
- I'll ask my sister for some money, but I know she won't lend me any. She's very stingy.
- You don't need your umbrella today. I don't think it will rain.
- Don't sit in the sun for too long. You will get a sunburn.
- Don't go to that new restaurant. I'm sure you won't like it.

4 Making offers

T 5.2 Make offers with *I'll*. Then listen and check.

- A It's so hot in this room!
B I'll open the window.
- A I'm so thirsty!
B I'll get you a drink.
- A There's someone at the door.
B I'll go and see who it is.
- A I don't have any money.
B I'll lend you some.
- A I need to be at the station in ten minutes.
B I'll drive you there.
- A My suitcases are so heavy!
B I'll help you with them.

Future forms 2

5 Making arrangements

T 5.3 Read the conversation. Complete the conversation with the Present Continuous form of the verbs from the box. Then listen and check.

invite	stay	drive	have	make
get	fly	give	bring	deliver



- A Can you keep a secret?
 B Yes, of course. What is it?
 A I (1) *'m having* a surprise party for Rosa next Saturday. It's her thirtieth birthday.
 B A surprise party! That will be difficult to arrange secretly. Who (2) _____ you _____ ?
 A Everybody. All our friends, her friends from work, all her family, even her aunt and uncle from Baltimore. They (3) _____ down on Friday evening and they (4) _____ her cousins.
 B What about the food and drinks? Where (5) _____ you _____ those from?
 A It's all arranged. Marcello's Restaurant (6) _____ all kinds of food and drinks on Saturday afternoon, and their chef (7) _____ even a special birthday cake with pink icing and sugar flowers.
 B Excellent! And what (8) _____ you _____ Rosa for her birthday? Did you get her a good present?
 A Oh, yes! A weekend for two in San Francisco! We (9) _____ first class and (10) _____ in a five-star hotel!
 B That's a great idea. Very clever! I can see that you are going to enjoy her birthday, too! Am I invited to this party?
 A Of course. But keep it a secret!

6 Choosing the correct form

Put a check (✓) next to the correct form of the verb.

1. A Have you made your reservations yet for your vacation?
 B ☒ Yes, we have. We're going to Italy.
☐ Yes, we have. We'll go to Italy.



2. ☐ Oh! It's agony! But I see the dentist this afternoon.
☐ Oh! It's agony! But I'm seeing the dentist this afternoon.
 3. A What a beautiful day! Not a cloud in the sky!
 B ☐ Yeah, but the weather forecast says it's raining.
☐ Yeah, but the weather forecast says it's going to rain.
 4. A I thought you had just bought a fax machine.
 B ☐ Yes, that's right. It's being delivered tomorrow.
☐ Yes, that's right. It will be delivered tomorrow.
 5. A Please don't tell anyone. It's a secret.
 B ☐ Don't worry. We won't tell anybody.
☐ Don't worry. We're not telling anybody.
 6. A I don't have enough money to pay for my ticket.
 B ☐ It's OK. I'm going to lend you some.
☐ It's OK. I'll lend you some.
 7. A You two look really shocked. What's the matter?
 B ☐ We just learned that we'll have twins!
☐ We just learned that we're going to have twins!
 8. A Can you meet me after work?
 B ☐ I'd love to, but John's taking me out tonight.
☐ I'd love to, but John will take me out tonight.

Grammar extension

7 Compound words—*somebody, nobody, anybody, everybody*



- 1 These sentences are from the text on page 39 of the Student Book.

My ideal vacation has a little bit of **everything**.
... I need to do **something**.

- 2 Look at the compounds that can be formed.

some	one
any	body
no	thing
every	where

- 3 In general, we use *some* in affirmative sentences and *any* in negatives and questions, but not always. In offers and requests, we usually use *some*.

Would you like **something** to eat?
Can I have **something** to drink?

We use *some* when we expect the answer to be yes.

Is there **somebody** I can speak to?
Can we go **somewhere** quiet?

- 4 We generally use *any* after *if*.
If you need **anything**, just ask.

- 5 *Any* can also mean, "It doesn't matter who / where / what."

Come and see me **anytime** you want. I don't mind.

Help yourself to some food. You can have **anything** you want.

Anyone will tell you that two and two is four.

3. I asked if _____ wanted an ice cream, but _____ did, so I just bought one for myself.
4. Did _____ call me while I was out?
5. Your face looks familiar. Haven't I seen you _____ before?
6. She left the room without saying _____.
7. This doesn't look like a very nice restaurant. Can we go _____ else?
8. I have _____ more to say to you. Good-bye.
9. I have never been _____ more beautiful than Rio de Janeiro.
10. I felt strange. I was sure that _____ was looking at me.
11. A What do you want for dinner?
B _____ . I don't care.

Put one of the compound words into each blank.

1. Does *anyone* _____ want to play tennis this afternoon?
2. What's that smell? I think *something* _____ is burning.



12. It was Sunday morning, and the town was deserted. _____ was in the streets, and _____ was open.
13. A Who was at the party?
B _____ . Pete, Anna, James, Kathy, Sally, and Roger.
14. A Where do you want to go on vacation?
B _____ with a beach. I don't care where as long as it's sunny and hot and has a nice beach!

Vocabulary

8 make or do?

1 Put the words in the correct columns.

Make

a mistake



a mistake
my homework
the shopping
up your mind
a mess
me a favor
sure
the housework
my bed
nothing
my best
money
a speech
business with
a profit
a noise
a phone call
friends with
a will
the dishes
progress
breakfast



Do

my homework

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the expressions in the columns.

- First she said yes, then she said no, but in the end she made up her mind to marry him.
- I love Sundays! I can lie on the sofa all day and do nothing.
- Is there a pay phone near here? I have to _____.
- My father always told me to study hard and _____.
- At first I found learning English very easy, but now I don't think I'm _____ any _____ at all!
- Could you _____? Could you give me a ride to the airport?
- My uncle died without _____ and it was very difficult for our family to take care of his money and possessions.
- We have some nice new neighbors. We've already _____ them.
- I love to cook, but I hate to _____.
- Before you go on vacation, you should _____ that all the doors and windows are closed and locked.

Prepositions

9 in, at, on for places



- In** is used to express a position inside a place.
He works **in** an office in London.
He lives **in** southern California.
He eats **in** restaurants.
He works **in** the yard.
There are a lot of stores **in** the airport.
When we were **in** Thailand, we spent a few days **in** Bangkok.
- At** is used to express a location at a point.
Sharon's at home. Jim is **at** Ben's house.
I'll see you **at** the club at 8:00.
I left my briefcase **at** the office.
I met him **at** the train station.
Turn right **at** the traffic light.
My office is **at** the end of the hall.
We arrived **at** the airport an hour early.
- On** is used to talk about position on a surface.
Your dinner's **on** the table.
Don't sit **on** the floor.
This exercise is **on** page 33.
In England, they drive **on** the left.
There are no pictures **on** the wall.
You have some ice cream **on** your chin.
Our apartment is **on** the third floor.

Complete the sentences with *in, at, or on*.

- I met my husband ____ Italy. He was ____ a store, buying pasta. I was standing ____ a bus stop.
- Last night when I was ____ the kitchen, I couldn't find my reading glasses. I looked ____ all the shelves and ____ all the cabinets, but they weren't there. I looked ____ the drawers, but they weren't there either. They certainly weren't ____ the table or ____ the counter. Had I left them ____ work? Were they ____ the car? Then I realized where they were. They were ____ top of my head!
- A Where were you at 2:00 yesterday afternoon?
B I was ____ the office, sitting ____ my desk, and talking on the telephone. Where were you?
A I was ____ the beach, lying ____ a blanket.

Pronunciation

10 Odd one out

5.4 Which sound is different? Listen and check.

- | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. done | phone | won | son | 9. earth | birth | north | worth |
| 2. ghost | lost | most | post | 10. stone | brown | own | loan |
| 3. come | sum | home | some | 11. curry | hurry | sorry | worry |
| 4. harm | born | warm | warn | 12. blood | flood | mud | wood |
| 5. build | child | wild | mild | 13. cows | knows | owes | rose |
| 6. course | horse | force | worse | 14. doll | goal | roll | stole |
| 7. boot | foot | shoot | suit | 15. fear | near | pear | clear |
| 8. ache | break | shake | weak | | | | |

6

like • Verb patterns
Antonyms and synonyms
Phrasal verbs—phrasal verbs + objects

I just love it!

like

1 Questions with *like*

1 Answer the questions. Write true answers about you.



- What do you like doing most in your English class?
- Do you like working alone or with a partner?
- Would you like to have more or less homework after class?
- What's your classroom like?
- What are your classmates like?
- What is your spoken English like?
- Would you like to speak more or write more in class?

2 Write questions with the phrases from the box.

What ... like?	Do ... like ... ?
Would ... like ... ?	How ... ?
What ... look like ... ?	Who ... look like ... ?

- What's the weather like?*
It's raining again!
- Do you like to cook?*
No, I don't. I can't even boil an egg!
- _____
It's boring and the hours are so long—8:30 in the morning until 6:00 at night. I'm looking for another one.
- _____ in your family?
Well, everybody says I look like my mother, but I think I look more like my father.
- _____ coffee or tea?
Coffee, please. I don't like tea.
- _____ tennis?
Yes, I love it. I play every weekend in the summer.
- _____
Yes, I'd love to. What time does the movie start?
- _____
We've only had one class with her, but she seems very nice—much less strict than our last teacher.
- _____ your parents?
They're both fine, thank you.
- _____ as a child?
I looked pretty funny. I was very tall and very thin. My nickname was "The Pencil!"

- 3 **T 6.1** Read the conversation between two friends. Complete it with questions. Then listen and check.



- A I'm applying for a job in East Africa.
 B Are you? I used to live in Tanzania. I was there about ten years ago.
 A Really! (1) *What was it like?*
 B It was really interesting. I was there for two years. I liked everything except the climate.
 A Why? (2) _____ that _____?
 B Well, I was on the coast, in Dar es Salaam, so it was very hot and humid all the time.
 A And the people, (3) _____?
 B They were very nice and very kind. The people were just great.
 A I suppose you went on safari when you were there. (4) _____ that _____?
 B It was amazing. And of course the Serengeti Plain is fantastic. You have to see it to believe it!
 A Really? (5) _____?
 B Well, it's huge and completely open. You can see for miles and miles. We could see all the way to Mt. Kilimanjaro. And of course it was just full of all different kinds of animals—elephants, giraffes, zebras, lions...
 A Which animals (6) _____ best?
 B Actually, I think it was the giraffes. They were so graceful and so elegant. But I liked the lions, too. (7) _____ to see if you go there?
 A The lions, I think. Or maybe the cheetahs. I don't know. I just hope I get the job!
 B I hope you get the job, too. Good luck with your application!
 A Thanks!

2 like and would like

- 1 Match a line in A with a line in B.

A	B
1. I like white chocolate.	a. I'd love one. I'm very thirsty.
2. Would you like a ride?	b. Actually, I hate him.
3. Would you like some more cake?	c. I'd love to. That's very kind.
4. Would you like a cold drink?	d. I'd love some. It's delicious.
5. Don't you like your boss?	e. I don't. I can't stand it.
6. I don't like cabbage.	f. Neither would I. She's too strict!
7. I wouldn't like to work for her!	g. Nothing.
8. Would you like to come to dinner?	h. Really? I love it.
9. What do you like doing on the weekends?	i. That's OK. I'll get the bus.

- 2 **T 6.2** Read the questions. Put a check (✓) next to the correct verb form. Then listen and check.

1. A ☐ What do you like to do tonight?
☒ What would you like to do tonight?
 B Something different. I feel like a change.
 2. A ☐ Where do you like going on vacation?
☐ Where would you like to go on vacation?
 B We usually go skiing in the winter, then somewhere hot in the summer.
 3. A ☐ Do you like soda?
☐ Would you like a soda?
 B Yes, please.
 4. A ☐ What kind of books do you like to read?
☐ What kind of books would you like to read?
 B Science fiction and detective stories. But I don't read much.
 5. A ☐ Do you like your teacher?
☐ Would you like to be a teacher?
 B She's OK.
 6. A ☐ Do you like your teacher?
☐ Would you like to be a teacher?
 B I couldn't stand it!

Grammar extension

3 like and as

- 1** When *like* is used as a preposition, it is always followed by a noun. It means *similar to, the same as, or for example*.
I look **like** my mother.
They have so many animals. Their house is **like** a zoo.
Their children are loud and bossy. I don't like kids **like** that.
- 2** *As* can also be used as a preposition followed by a noun. It expresses the job, function, or use of a person or a thing.
I worked **as** a waitress over the holidays.
We use our garage **as** a storage place.
She went to a party dressed **as** a police officer.
- 3** When *as* is used as a conjunction, it is followed by a subject and a verb.
Do **as** I say and sit down.
Don't eat and speak at the same time, **as** my mother used to say.
As you know, we're leaving tomorrow at 10:00.
Notice the use of *as* in *as usual*.
Pat and Peter arrived late, **as usual**.
- 4** We also use *as* in comparisons.
My daughter is **as tall as** me.
She works in the same office **as** I do.

Complete the sentences with *like* or *as*.



- Dave eats **like** a pig! I've never seen anyone eat _____ much _____ him.
- She really annoys me. I can't stand people _____ her.
- I've known Andy for years. He went to the same school _____ I did.
- My sister's a teacher, _____ me.
- I'll be back in touch _____ soon _____ possible.
- I'll see you tomorrow at 11:00, _____ usual.
- It's July and the weather's awful! It feels _____ winter!
- My sister found a job _____ a personal assistant.
- My brother has a car _____ yours.

Verb patterns

4 Choosing the correct form

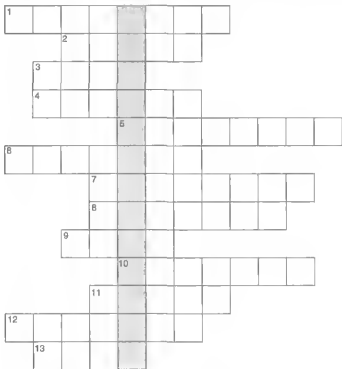
T 6.3 Put a check (✓) next to the correct form of the verb. Then listen and check.

- I want _____ more careful with your homework in the future.
☐ you be
☒ you to be
☐ that you are
- I stopped _____ when I was 25.
☐ to smoke
☐ smoke
☐ smoking
- Why did I agree _____ here? I'm so bored!
☐ to come
☐ come
☐ coming
- I tried _____ that you were making a mistake, but you wouldn't listen.
☐ tell you
☐ to tell you
☐ telling you
- I'm looking forward _____ you again soon.
☐ to see
☐ to seeing
☐ seeing
- My parents let me _____ anything I wanted when I was young.
☐ do
☐ to do
☐ doing
- I wasn't allowed _____ out unless they knew where I was going.
☐ going
☐ go
☐ to go
- I finished _____ TV, and then I went to bed.
☐ watching
☐ to watch
☐ watch

5 A puzzle

Complete the sentences with the infinitive or *-ing* form of the verbs from the box. Write your answers in the puzzle—the vertical letters spell something we all like to eat!

count	invite	touch	pull	wish	complain
defrost	speak	wash	feed	stand	find
					fill



- I hate *standing* in line. It's such a waste of time.
- My baby sister is just learning to *speak* . She can say two words—"Mama" and "Dada."
- Don't forget to _____ the car up with gas. It's nearly empty.
- I'd love to _____ Dave and Megan over for dinner sometime.
- I couldn't sleep last night. I tried _____ sheep, but it didn't help.
- My jeans need _____. They're filthy.
- The customer tried to _____ about the service in the restaurant, but the waiter refused to listen.
- Stop _____ my hair! It hurts.
- I just want to _____ you a happy birthday.
- Would you mind _____ our cat while we're away on vacation?
- When you go to a museum, you aren't allowed to _____ anything.
- Don't forget to _____ the chicken before you cook it.
- Did you manage to _____ what you were looking for?

6 Using a dictionary

Look at the extracts from the *Oxford American Wordpower Dictionary*. They show you all the possible verb patterns.

like /laɪk/ verb [T] (not in the continuous tenses) **1** to find sb / sth pleasant; to be fond of sb / sth: *He's nice. I like him a lot.* • *Do you like their new house?* • *I like my coffee with milk.* • *I like playing tennis.* / *I like to play tennis.* • *She didn't like it when I shouted at her.* ☞ The opposite is **dislike**. **2** to want: *How do you like your steak, sir?* ☞ **Would like** is a more polite way to say "want": *Would you like to come to lunch on Sunday?* • *I would like some more cake, please.* • *I'd like to speak to the manager.* **Would like** is always followed by the infinitive (to + verb), never by the *-ing* form.

Check the sentences. Is the verb pattern correct (✓) or incorrect (X)? Rewrite the incorrect sentences.

- ☒ We like going out to eat in restaurants.
- ☒ Would you like coming over to our house for dinner?
- ☐ I like it when you bring me flowers.
- ☐ I'd like to make a complaint.
- ☐ I always like paying my bills on time.

agree /ə'grɪ/ verb 1 [I, T] **agree (with sb / sth); agree (that ...)** to have the same opinion as sb / sth: *"I think we should talk to the manager about this."* "Yes, I agree." • *I agree with Paul.* • *Do you agree that we should go by train?* • *No, I don't agree.* ☞ Look at **disagree**. **2** [I] **agree (to sth)** to say yes to sth: *I asked if I could go home early and she agreed.* • *Andy has agreed to loan me his car for the weekend.* ☞ Look at **refuse**. **3** [I] **agree (to do sth); agree (on sth)** to make an arrangement or agreement with sb: *They agreed to meet again the following day.* • *Can we agree on a price?* • *We agreed that Leah would contact us if she needed help.* **4** [I] **agree with sth** to think that sth is right: *I don't agree with experiments on animals.* **5** [I] **to be the same as sth:** *The two accounts of the accident do not agree.* • *In French, the adjective must agree with the noun in number and gender.*

- ☐ She thinks she's right, but I'm not agree.
- ☐ I don't agree with you.
- ☐ Most scientists agree that global warming is a serious problem.
- ☐ She thought we should go, and I agreed it.
- ☐ They agreed discussing the problem further.

Vocabulary

7 Antonyms and synonyms

1 Write the opposite.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. an old house | <i>a new house</i> |
| an old man | <i>a young man</i> |
| 2. a light color | _____ |
| a light suitcase | _____ |
| 3. a hard test | _____ |
| a hard pillow | _____ |
| 4. a hot oven | _____ |
| a hot chili pepper | _____ |
| 5. a short movie | _____ |
| a short man | _____ |
| 6. a cool hairstyle | _____ |
| a cool drink | _____ |

2 Write another adjective with a similar meaning.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. a handsome man | <i>a good-looking man</i> |
| 2. a wealthy woman | _____ |
| 3. a hard class | _____ |
| 4. accurate information | _____ |
| 5. a wonderful idea | _____ |
| 6. awful news | _____ |

Phrasal verbs

8 Phrasal verbs + objects

1 Match a verb in A with an object in B.

A	B
1. turn off	a. clothes in a store
2. figure out	b. children
3. bring up	c. something to the store
4. put out	d. a meeting to a later time
5. fill out	e. a mess
6. find out	f. food in the refrigerator
7. try on	g. a form
8. try out	h. the television
9. clean up	i. a new plan
10. take back	j. the answers
11. put off	k. a fire
12. put away	l. information

2 **T 6.4** Complete the sentences with the correct form of the multi-word verbs. Then listen and check.

- I'll dry the dishes if you put them away.
I don't know where they go.
- A Can you _____ the time of the next train to Boston?
B Sure. I'll call the station.
- A Look at these shoes! They're brand-new and the heel's already falling off.
B Why don't you _____ them _____ and get a new pair?
- Of course you can bake a cake. Just be sure that you _____ the kitchen when you're done.
- The fire was so big that it took the fire department over five hours to _____ it _____.
- The government wants to _____ a new program to help people start their own businesses.
- A Can I _____ these jeans _____, please?
B Sure. The fitting rooms are over there.
- I won't be able to go shopping with you today. Can we _____ it _____ until next week?
- Don't forget to _____ the computer when you're finished using it.
- A What should I do with this form?
B Just _____ it _____ and give it to the attendant.

Pronunciation

9 Sentence stress

T 6.5 Look at the stressed words in *italics*. Then complete the sentences. Listen and check.

- A Jack *is very short* _____.
B No, he isn't. He's *very tall*.
- A Anna has *long, blonde hair* _____.
B No, she doesn't. She has *short, blonde hair*.
- A _____.
B No, I don't. I want a *round-trip* ticket.
- A _____.
B No, she doesn't. Liz drinks *tea*.
- A _____.
B No, he didn't say that. He said the movie was *interesting*.
- A _____.
B No, I actually *hated* school when I was a child.
- A _____.
B No, I don't. I have a *stomachache*.

7

Present Perfect active and passive
Words with more than one meaning
Prepositions—noun + preposition

The world of work

Present Perfect

1 How many did she ...? How many has she ...?

1 Complete the questions with the Present Perfect or Past Simple.



a. How many books
has she written?



b. How many books
did she write?



c. How many movies
_____?



d. How many movies
_____?



e. How many records
_____?



f. How many records
_____?



g. How many paintings
_____?



h. How many paintings
_____?

2 Match the sentences with the people.

- ☒ She has been one of the world's most popular actresses for many years.
- ☐ He has lived in Los Angeles for many years because he prefers the light there.
- ☐ She has won many awards for her writing.
- ☐ He has had hit songs in both English and Spanish.
- ☐ She committed suicide in 1962.
- ☐ His band was called The Wallers.
- ☐ She never married.
- ☐ He only sold one painting while he was alive.

3 Ask questions about the first four sentences in Exercise 2.

- When *did she make* _____ her first movie?
 - Why _____ to Los Angeles?
 - When _____ her first book?
 - How old _____ recorded his first hit song?
- 4 What are the two different tenses used in Exercises 1–3?

2 Choosing the correct tense



Put a check (✓) next to the correct form of the verb.

- David Hockney _____ in 1937 in Bradford, a town in the north of England.
☐ born ☐ is born ☒ was born
- He _____ interested in painting and design all his life.
☐ is ☐ was ☐ has been
- He _____ at the Royal College of Art from 1959 to 1962.
☐ studies ☐ has studied ☐ studied
- Over the past 20 years, he _____ to most parts of the world.
☐ has traveled ☐ travels ☐ traveled
- He first _____ to the United States when he was 25.
☐ went ☐ has gone ☐ has been
- His most famous work is called *A Bigger Splash*, which _____ in 1967.
☐ painted ☐ has painted ☐ was painted
- Hockney _____ stage sets and books.
☐ also designed ☐ has also designed ☐ is also designed

- He _____ in Los Angeles for many years.
☐ lives ☐ has lived ☐ lived
- He _____ married.
☐ never ☐ has never ☐ is never
- He _____ with friends in a villa in the mountains above Los Angeles.
☐ lives ☐ has lived ☐ lived

3 Conversations

T 7.1 Complete the conversations. Then listen and check. Write the conversations using the cues.

- A You / be / sunburned! Where / you / be?
You're sunburned! Where have you been?

B We / be / on / vacation.

A Where / you / go?

B We / go / Hawaii.

A When / you / get / back?

B Last night. The plane / land / 6:00 in the evening.

- A What / you / do / to your finger?

B I / cut / myself.

A How / you / do that?

B I / cook / and the knife / slip.

A you / put / anything on it?

B No. It's not that bad.

Grammar extension

4 have been or went?



Notice the difference between *have been* and *went*.

Nancy **has been** to London.

(She went sometime in her life, but she isn't there now.)

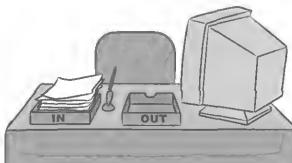
What did Nancy do last summer?

She **went** to Rome.

(She went at a specific time in the past.)

Where's Nancy?

She's not here. She **went** to Chicago last night.



Complete the sentences with *have been* or *went*.

- A Where's Peter?

B He's not here. He went to the movies.
- Where _____ you _____? You're so sunburned!
- A Are you going shopping this afternoon?

B No, I already _____ this morning.
- A Can I speak to Jenny, please?

B I'm afraid she _____ to lunch. Can I take a message?
- I _____ never _____ to Australia, but I'd like to go.
- A When are you going on vacation?

B We already _____. We _____ to Thailand.
- A Where's Tom these days?

B Didn't you know? He _____ to another company.

5 Time expressions

- 1 Do the time expression and the verb tense go together (✓) or not (X)?

	Past Simple	Present Perfect
1. for	✓	✓
2. since	X	✓
3. in (1960)		
4. ago		
5. at (8:00)		
6. just		
7. before		
8. yet		
9. already		
10. never		

- 2 Put the word in parentheses in the correct place in the sentences.

1. I heard you're getting married. (just)

I just heard you're getting married.

2. Have you read the newspaper? (yet)

3. I've done my homework. (already)

4. Have you been to Brazil? (ever)

5. I haven't seen the movie. (yet)

- 3 **17.2** Write sentences with the verb in parentheses and *just*, *already*, or *yet*.

- You're having salad in a restaurant. The waiter tries to take your plate away.

You say: *Excuse me! I'm not finished yet.* (not finish)
- You just finished a cup of coffee. A friend offers you another.

You say: No, thanks. _____ (had one)
- John went out two minutes ago. The phone rings. It's someone for John.

You say: I'm sorry. _____ (go out)
- You fed the cat at 8:00. At 9:00, your sister starts to feed the cat again.

You say: _____ (feed her)
- You hurry home because there's a basketball game on TV. You want to know if it's over.

You ask: _____? (finish)



6 Talking about you

Answer the questions. Write true answers about you.

1. Have you been shopping recently?

2. What did you buy?

3. How much money have you spent today?

4. Have you had a busy day?

5. Have you seen any good movies recently?

6. What classes have you had today?

7 Correcting mistakes

Rewrite the sentences with the correct verb tenses.

1. How long do you know the teacher?

How long have you known the teacher?

2. This is the first time I eat honey with spaghetti.

3. What have you done last night?

4. I study English for four years.

5. When have you gotten your hair cut?

6. I have seen Peter yesterday.

Tense review

8 A resume

- 1 **T 7.3** Read George's resume. Then complete the job interview below.

Interviewer *Where do you live?*

George In Rockville, Maryland.

- I *Where did* you go to college?
 G I to Lehigh University. I in 2002.
 I What your major?
 G I majored in both and .
 I any languages?
 G Yes, I do. I fluently.
 I you ever to another country?
 G Yes, I . I and in Mexico for a year.
 I What kind of work you there?
 G I as a in a .
 I What now?
 G I in a near Washington, D.C.
 I How long there?
 G Since .

George Delgado

22 Collier Lane • Rockville, MD 20851 • (301) 555-4713

Education

- 2002 Bachelor of Arts. English and Sociology.
 Lehigh University. Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.
 1998 Rockville High School. Rockville, Maryland.

Work Experience

- June 2002–present Working with disabled children in Quaker Village, a community care center near Washington, D.C.
 2000–2001 President of the university rock climbing club. Led a team to the Rocky Mountains in Colorado.
 1997–1998 Lived in Guadalajara, Mexico. Worked as a volunteer in a children's hospital. Acquired excellent Spanish language skills.
 1995–1997 Worked at a bookstore during high school.

Languages

Fluent Spanish, some French.

Computer Skills

Microsoft Word, Excel.

Interests

Travel, working with children, rock climbing.



- 2 Complete the sentences. Use Present Simple, Past Simple, and Present Perfect.

- George *lives* in Horsham, Pennsylvania.
- He *major* in English and Sociology at Lehigh University.
- He Spanish when he in Mexico.
- He with disabled children since June 2002.
- He rock climbing in his free time.
- When he was in high school, he in a bookstore.

Present Perfect passive

9 Active or passive?

Circle the correct verb form.

- Tom 's just promoted / 's just been promoted to area manager of East Asia.
- I 've applied / 've been applied for a new job.
- How many times have you / have you been fired?
- Bob's wife has just lost / has just been lost her job.
- My father has taken / has been taken English classes in the United States.
- My brother has given / has been given tickets to the concert.
- The population of our city has risen / has been risen to nearly one million.
- A strike has called / has been called by the factory workers.
- They haven't offered / haven't been offered more money by the management.
- How much money have you saved / have you been saved for your vacation?

10 Two newspaper stories

1 Complete the newspaper stories with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Use Present Perfect or Past Simple, active or passive.



The Loch Ness Wallet

Fourteen years ago, Japanese tourist Nobu Matsuda (1) dropped (drop) his wallet into the waters of Loch Ness in Scotland. His passport, his car keys, his credit cards, and his money (2) were lost (lose) in 150 meters of water. This week, the phone (3) _____ (ring) in Mr. Matsuda's apartment in Tokyo and a Scottish policemen told him, "Sir, your wallet (4) _____ (find)! It (5) _____ (discover) last Sunday by some scientists in a submarine looking for the Loch Ness monster!"

Mr. Matsuda said, "The whole thing is absolutely amazing. Apparently, my wallet and its contents (6) _____ (mail) to me already. I should get them soon. I can't believe it!"

Picassos Taken in \$60 Million Raid

City police (7) _____ just _____ (announce) that five paintings by Picasso (8) _____ (steal) from the Museum of Modern Art. The paintings (9) _____ (value) by experts at 500 million kronor (about \$60 million). Police believe that they (10) _____ (take) early on Saturday evening, but for some reason the museum's burglar alarm (11) _____ (not go off) and the theft (12) _____ (not discover) until Monday morning. So far, no clues (13) _____ (find) at the scene of the crime.



2 Write the questions. Use the information in the newspaper stories.

1. *When did Nobu Matsuda lose his wallet?* _____

Fourteen years ago.

2. _____?

Last Sunday.

3. _____?

Five paintings by Picasso.

4. _____?

Yes, they have. At 500 million kronor, that's about \$60 million.

5. _____?

Saturday evening.

6. _____?

No, none. Not yet.

Vocabulary

11 Words with more than one meaning

- 1 Many words have more than one meaning. Look at the dictionary entry for *course*. How many meanings do you know?

course /kɔːrs/ noun 1 [C] a **course** (in/on sth) a complete series of lessons: *I enrolled in an English course.* • *A course in self-defense.* • *How many courses are you taking this semester?* 2 [C] one of the parts of a meal: *a three-course lunch* • *I had chicken for the main course.* 3 [C] an area where golf is played or where certain types of races take place: *a golf course* • *a racecourse* (= where horse races take place) 4 [C] a **course** (of sth) a series of medical treatments: *the doctor put her on a course of radiation therapy.* 5 [C,U] the route or direction that sth, especially an airplane, ship, or river takes: *We changed course and sailed toward land.* • *to be on/off course* (= going in the right/wrong direction) 6 (figurative) *I'm on course* (= making the right amount of progress) *to finish this work by the end of the week.*

- 2 Read the sentences. Use your dictionary to find the correct definition of the words in *italics*. Then find one other meaning.
- How many political *parties* are there in your country?
 - Where's the glue? I need to *stick* the handle back on this cup.
 - Everyone has the *right* to live in peace.
 - I *train* every morning to run in the Boston Marathon.
 - You gave her ten dollars, but you only gave me five. That's not *fair*!
 - Some people are so *mean*. They just enjoy making other people unhappy.
 - I'll put the picture up for you if you give me a hammer and a *nail*.
 - Who holds the world *record* for the high jump?
 - It's common to *tip* waiters and taxi drivers ten percent.
 - My brother works for a law *firm*.

Pronunciation

12 Word stress

Put the words from the box into the correct columns.

absolutely	applicant	Argentina	behavior
business	competition	degree	discover
editor	experience	fluent	foreign
interesting	interpreter	Japan	journalist
political	publication	resign	vacation

A ••	B ••	C •••
<i>business</i>	<i>degree</i>	

D •••	E ••••	F ••••

Prepositions

13 Noun + preposition

Complete the sentences with a preposition from the box. Careful! Some are used more than once.

with	for	between	on	to
out of	in	of	about	

- I had an accident this morning. Fortunately, there wasn't much damage to my car.
- Phil isn't here this week. He's on vacation.
- We're in coffee. Could you go to the store and get some?
- This morning, I got a check in the mail for 100 dollars.
- You're really annoying me. You're doing it for purpose, aren't you?
- Can you tell the difference between butter and margarine?
- There have been a lot of complaints about your behavior.
- The trouble with you is that you don't listen to anybody.
- I'm tired of cooking. Let's eat out for a change.
- How much do you spend a week on average?
- Be careful when you talk to the boss. He's in a terrible mood.
- Do you have any pictures of your best friend?

8

Conditionals

Money

Phrasal verbs—phrasal verbs with more than one meaning

Just imagine!

Conditionals 1

1 Matching

Match a line in A with a line in B and a line in C.

A	B	C
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> If you go to Paris, If we can afford it, If I don't hear from you today, If the music is too loud, If we don't leave soon, If there's nothing interesting in the window, If she has to work late, If Peter calls, 	<p>we'll be late for school. go inside the store. tell him I never want to see him again. we'll buy a new car soon. she'll call you from the office. you can turn down the radio. you must go up to the top of the Eiffel Tower. I'll call you tomorrow.</p>	<p>She might not be home until 9:00. The views are fantastic. The one we have now is very unreliable. I don't mind. It'll be the second time this week. He really hurt my feelings. I need to talk to you about something. They have a lot more things inside.</p>

2 Conversations

T 8.1 Look at the pictures. Match the lines of the conversation with the correct person and put them in order.

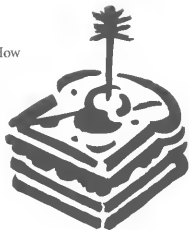
Shopping

- ☒ d Tom
☐ Lisa
☐ Tom
☐ Lisa
☐ Tom
☐ Lisa
☐ Tom
☐ Lisa
☐ Tom

- That's a good idea. Let's do that.
- OK. If I see some, I'll get them for you. What color do you want?
- I want them to match my coat, so they should be dark brown.
- I'm going to the mall. Do you want anything?
- Um . . . I'll try to find a pair of dark brown gloves, but I'm not very good with colors.
- Great! I'll pick up an apple pie at the store.
- No, I don't think so. Oh, wait a minute. I need some warm gloves.
- She likes most things, I guess. Meat, fish . . .
- OK. I won't.
- And another thing. Could you pick up some stamps?
- Well, I'll make the main course if you take care of dessert. How does that sound?
- What should we make for dinner when your sister comes? What does she like?
- Don't worry. If you're not sure, don't buy them.
- If the weather's good, we can have a picnic.
- Sure. I'll stop by the post office for you.
- And I'll make sandwiches and potato salad.

Menu

- ☒ l Jody
☐ Pete
☐ Jody
☐ Pete
☐ Jody
☐ Pete
☐ Jody



3 Useful tips

Complete the sentences with *you should* . . . and a suggestion.

1. If you have a headache,
you should take some aspirin . . .
2. If you have a nosebleed,

3. If you want to lose weight,

4. If you have the hiccups,

5. If you can't get to sleep,

6. If you can't stop biting your nails,

4 Combining sentences

Combine the sentences with the words in parentheses. Use the Present Simple.

1. I want to talk to you. You're going out. (before)
I want to talk to you before you go out. _____
2. I'm going to read a lot of books. I'll be on vacation. (when)

3. I'll get in touch. I'll get back. (as soon as)

4. Would you like a cup of coffee? You're going to work. (before)

5. I'll tell you all the news. I'll see you. (when)

6. I won't go to the beach. The weather will be cold. (if)

7. Let's call Jack now. It'll be too late. (before)

8. I'll pay you back. I'll get some money. (as soon as)

9. I'll give you a call. We'll get back from vacation. (after)

10. Can you feed the cats? We'll be away on vacation. (while)

Conditionals 2

5 Sentence completion

1 & 2 Rewrite the sentences with the Second Conditional.



1. I can't take you to the airport because I don't have a car.
If I had a car, I could take you to the airport. _____
2. I have a headache. I'm not going swimming.
If I didn't have a headache, I would go swimming. _____
3. I don't know the answer, so I can't tell you.

4. We won't take a vacation this year because we don't have any money.

5. We have three children, so we won't take a year off and travel the world.

6. I don't run very quickly, so I won't be a professional soccer player.

7. I don't have any spare time, so I won't learn Russian.

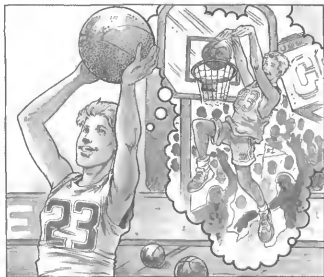
8. Jim works very hard. He has no time to spend with his family.

9. There aren't any eggs, so I won't make an omelet.

10. We don't have a big house. We can't invite everyone to stay overnight.

6 First or Second Conditional?

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.



- If I *were* (be) taller, I *could* (can) be a basketball star.
- If it *rains* (rain) this weekend, we *won't be able to* (not be able to) play tennis.
- I work about 80 hours a week, so I'm very busy. But if I (have) any spare time, I (play) a sport like golf.
- Give me Peter's letter. If I (see) him, I (give) it to him.
- Please start your dinner. If you (not eat) your soup now, it (get) cold.
- What noisy neighbors you have! If my neighbors (be) as bad as yours, I (go) crazy.
- If you (have) any problems, let me know and I (come) over and help you.
- You're a great cook! If I (can) cook as well as you, I (open) a restaurant.
- If there (be) some nice fish in the supermarket, you (buy) some for dinner?
- You have mice in the kitchen. If you (have) a cat, the mice (disappear).

7 Correcting mistakes

Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- I'll make some coffee when everyone will arrive.
arrives.
- If I'll see Amy, I'll tell her to call you.
- If you don't be careful, you'll lose your money.
- When I'll go back to my country, I'll write to you.
- If I could go anywhere in the world, I'll go to Hawaii.
- If you would come from my neighborhood, you would recognize the names of the streets.

Grammar extension

8 I'd rather ...



I'd rather (= *I would rather*) + infinitive means the same as *I'd prefer to*.

I don't like studying. *I'd rather* be outside playing tennis.

Say what you would rather do in the following situations.

- If you're thirsty, would you rather have a hot drink or a cold drink?
I'd rather have a cold drink.
- If you could choose between traveling by plane or by train, which would you rather do?

- If you had to choose between a vacation in the mountains or a vacation at the beach, which would you choose?

- Which would you rather have as a pet, a dog or a cat?

- What do you want to watch on TV, the news or a soccer game?

- If you had to choose between being rich or being happy, which would you choose?

Vocabulary

9 Money

- 1 Put the words into the correct columns. Careful! Some can go in more than one place.

accountant	bankrupt	broke
cashier	check	coins
credit card	currency	earn
economic	economical	economy
invest	loan	millionaire
pay	poor	safe
salary	save	savings
spending spree	squander	stock market
waste	wealthy	well-off
will	win	
automated teller machine (ATM)		

- What's the *coin / currency* of India called?
- My uncle's an *accountant / a cashier*—he helps me manage my finances.
- There's an ATM at the bank if you need some *cash / currency*.
- Alex's parents are very *poor / well-off*. They bought him a car for his sixteenth birthday.
- Most restaurants in the United States don't accept *checks / cash*.
- My grandfather left me some money in his *will / savings*.

Pronunciation

10 Ways of pronouncing oo

T 8.3 The letters *oo* are pronounced in different ways.

/u/ book
/u/ soon
/ʌ/ flood

T 8.4 Read the sentences. Put the words in *italics* into the correct columns, A, B, or C. Then listen and check.

- Have you read the *Good Food Guide* to the United States?
- The best *cooks* use a *wooden spoon* to stir the sauce.
- Look! There's a *pool of blood* on the carpet!
- We *foolishly* reserved a *room* at the hotel before we asked about the price.
- I wear a *wool* sweater in *cool* weather.
- He *stood* on a *stool*.

A /u/ book	B /u/ soon	C /ʌ/ flood
<i>good</i>	<i>food</i>	

- 2 Circle the correct word.

- My aunt keeps all her money in a *save / safe* under her bed.
- I'm *bankrupt / broke*. Can you lend me ten dollars until the weekend?
- The president said that the *economic / economical* situation was very serious.
- She *squandered / invested* all her money on expensive vacations and parties.

11 Ways of pronouncing ou

T 8.5 Circle the word that sounds different. Then listen and check.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------------|----------|
| 1. would | should | <u>shoulder</u> | could |
| 2. your | sour | court | pour |
| 3. amount | accountant | country | fountain |
| 4. though | brought | bought | thought |
| 5. enough | cough | rough | tough |
| 6. mouse | anonymous | enormous | furious |
| 7. trouble | double | country | doubt |
| 8. through | group | soup | found |

Phrasal verbs

12 Phrasal verbs with more than one meaning

Rewrite the sentences with a phrasal verb from the box. Careful! Each verb is used twice.

make up	get over	hang on
figure out	put out	go on

- I'm trying to *calculate* how much you owe me.
I'm trying to figure out how much you owe me.
- A Can I speak to Marty, please?

B Wait a minute. I'll go and get him.

B *Hang on. I'll go and get him.*
- Do you want to come with me or not? You've got to *decide*.
_____ your mind.
- Can you hear all that noise outside? I wonder what's *happening*.
_____.
- Hold on tight!* We're going to crash!
_____!

- The police *publicly announced* a warning about the escaped prisoner.
_____.

- How are we going to *climb over* the wall?
_____?
- Is that a true story, or did you *invent* it?
_____ it _____?
- How are mice getting into our house? I can't *understand* it!
_____ it _____!
- If you want a piece of candy, *extend* your hand and I'll give you one.
_____.

- He's pretty angry now, but he'll *recover from* it.
_____.
- A Are you listening to me?

B Of course, Dear. *Continue speaking*. I'm listening to every word.

B _____.



9

Modal verbs 2—probability Verbs and nouns that go together Prepositions—adjective + preposition

Relationships

Modal verbs in the present

1 Matching

Match a line in A with a line in B.

A

1. She can't enjoy skydiving.
2. You can't be hungry
3. She must be sick,
4. He can't be lonely,
5. You must feel very relaxed
6. They must be tired.
7. They must know each other well.
8. He can't be coming tonight.
9. You must be rich!
10. They can't be getting married!

B

- a. He can't stand her.
- b. It's already after midnight.
- c. She gave him a big hug when he walked in.
- d. because she never missed school.
- e. It's too dangerous.
- f. You own two houses!
- g. after your vacation.
- h. after such a huge meal.
- i. They've been driving all night.
- j. with nine brothers and sisters.

2 Why is he late?

- 1 Dennis is always on time for class, but today he is late. Write reasons with *must, might, could, or may*.



1. Is he still asleep? (might)

He might still be asleep.

2. Is he sick? (must)

3. Is he in the coffee shop? (might)

4. Does he have a dentist's appointment? (could)

5. Is he stuck in a traffic jam? (may)

6. Is his train late? (might)

7. Does he want to miss the test? (must)

- 2 Rewrite the sentences in Exercise 1 with *can't*. Then give a reason.

1. *He can't still be asleep because he always gets up very early.*

2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

Grammar extension

3 Continuous infinitives

- 1 The Continuous infinitive is used after a modal verb of probability to express a possible activity in progress right now.

All of his lights are still on. He **must be working** late.

It's only 9:10. They **can't be taking** a break already.

- 2 Compare the sentences:

John's outside. He's **cutting** the grass.

(I know that is what he is doing now.)

John's outside. He **must be cutting** the grass.

(I think that is what he is doing.)

The grass in John's front yard is always so beautiful. He **must cut** it regularly.

(I think he cuts the grass regularly.)

T 9.1 Complete the conversations with verbs in the Continuous infinitive. Then listen and check.

1. A Do you know where Tom is?
B I'm not sure. He **may be playing** tennis.
2. A Where's Hannah?
B She's upstairs. She **must be doing** her homework in her room.
A She's not in her room.
B Try the bathroom. She **might be brushing** her teeth.
3. A I can't find the thing that changes the TV channel.
B Stand up. You **could be changing** on it.
4. A Have you seen my hair dryer?
B Well, Ellen just washed her hair, so she **may be drying** it.
5. A What's that noise?
B It sounds like an ambulance. They **must be taking** someone to the hospital.
A Who could it be?
B I don't know. Our neighbor, Frank Conroy, is pretty old and sick. He **might be having** a heart attack.
A He **can't be driving** a heart attack. He just drove by in his sports car!

Modal verbs of probability in the past

4 *must have, might have, may have*

Look at the pictures. What **must have** happened? What **might have** happened? Write in full sentences.



1. He **must have locked** himself out. He **might have lost** his key.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

5 Changing sentences

Rewrite the sentences with the modal verb in parentheses.

1. I'm sure she's been on vacation. (must)
She must have been on vacation.
2. I'm sure you didn't study hard for your test. (can't)

3. I think they've gone to New York. (could)

4. Perhaps I left my umbrella in the taxi. (might)

5. I'm sure he hasn't bought another new car. (can't)

6. She was probably on a diet. (must)

7. It's possible that they got married in secret. (could)

8. I'm sure I didn't win the lottery. (can't)

9. Perhaps he called while we were out. (may)

6 A poem

- 1 **TY2** Read and listen to the poem opposite.
- 2 Look at the sentences. Are they possible (✓) or impossible (X)? Write (?) if you're not sure.
 1. ☒ He must have left her.
☒ She must have left him.
 2. ☐ They must have been together for a long time.
☐ They can't have been together for a long time.
 3. ☐ He might be glad she's gone.
☐ He must be missing her very much.
 4. ☐ The house must seem very quiet.
☐ He might have pets to keep him company.
 5. ☐ He must have done something to upset her.
☐ She must have done something to upset him.
 6. ☐ He can't be using the bathroom much.
☐ He might be trying to avoid using the bathroom.
 7. ☐ She must have spent a lot of time in the bathroom.
☐ The bathroom might have been her favorite room.

The House Is Not the Same Since You Left



The house is not the same since you left
the oven is angry—it blames me
the TV tries desperately to stay busy
but occasionally I catch it staring out of the window
The dirty dishes are feeling sorry for themselves again
they just sit there saying
“What’s the point, what’s the point?”
The curtains count the days
Nothing in the house will talk to me
I think your armchair’s dead
The coffeemaker tried to comfort me at first
but you know what its attention span is like
I haven’t told the plants yet
they think you’re still on vacation
The bathroom misses you
I hardly see it these days
It still can’t believe you didn’t take it with you
The bedroom won’t even look at me
since you left it keeps its eyes closed
all it wants to do is sleep, remembering better times
trying to lose itself in dreams
it seems like it’s taken the easy way out
but at night I hear the pillows
weeping into the sheets.

Henry Normal

Vocabulary

7 Verbs and nouns that go together

1 Put the correct verb from the box next to the nouns.

wash	pour	throw	crush	squeeze
plant	pick	twist	rub	cut



1. pick — an apple
a shirt from your closet
2. — a tree
seeds
3. — a glass of water
down with rain
4. — your finger
an article out of a newspaper
5. — windows
your hands
6. — a party
a baseball
7. — ice
a rebellion
8. — a lemon
someone tight
9. — your ankle
the cap off a bottle
10. — your hair with a towel
to dry it
your eyes when you're tired

2 Put a check (✓) next to the best word.

1. (In a crowded train) "Excuse me! Can I just — by?
Thank you."
☐ twist ☐ crush ☒ squeeze
2. Someone spilled water on the floor. I'll have to —
it up.
☐ pour ☐ wipe ☐ pick
3. There were 20 people in the elevator! I was almost
— to death!
☐ picked ☐ crushed ☐ rubbed

4. We — the tomatoes when they were ripe.

☐ squeezed ☐ planted ☐ picked

5. I tried to — the last bit of toothpaste out of the tube.

☐ squeeze ☐ twist ☐ crush

6. A How do I open this bottle of lemonade?

B You have to — the cap off.

☐ rub ☐ tear ☐ twist

7. Could you — the chicken into eight pieces, please?

☐ rub ☐ pour ☐ cut

8. "Have a drink," he said, — me a glass of orange juice.

☐ pouring ☐ wiping ☐ planting

9. Peter was — his knee after he fell and bruised it.

☐ squeezing ☐ rubbing ☐ picking

10. Where do you want to — this apple tree?

☐ plant ☐ pick ☐ twist

11. A What happened to your hand?

B I — it when I was making dinner last night.

☐ cut ☐ twisted ☐ squeezed

12. She — the dirty napkin into the garbage.

☐ poured ☐ threw ☐ rubbed

Pronunciation

8 Connected speech

1 **T 9.3** Notice how the consonant sounds are linked to the vowel sounds that follow:

He must have eaten all of Ann's oranges.

She can't have asked Al's aunt.

2 **T 9.4** Mark the linked words in these sentences. Then practice saying them.

1. She must have eaten the cheese.
2. You can't have seen him.
3. He can't have arrived early.
4. He might have gone out for a cup of coffee.
5. You must have been to Africa.
6. She might have been angry.
7. They can't have been in love.
8. They might have written it down.

9 Shifting stress

T 9.5 Read the conversations. Circle the words that B stresses. Then listen and check.

- A Mr. Harper must have left the black bag in the taxi.
B Did you say Mr. Harper must have left the (blue) bag in the taxi?
- A Mr. Harper must have left the black bag in the taxi.
B Did you say Mr. Harper must have left the black (suitcase) in the taxi?
- A Mr. Harper must have left the black bag in the taxi.
B Did you say Mrs. Harper must have left the black bag in the taxi?
- A Mr. Harper must have left the black bag in the taxi.
B Did you say Mr. Harper must have put the black bag in the taxi?
- A Mr. Harper must have left the black bag in the taxi.
B Did you say Mr. Harper must have left the black bag in the train?



- A Mr. Harper must have left the black bag in the taxi.
B Did you say Mr. Harper must have left the black bags in the taxi?
- A Mr. Harper must have left the black bag in the taxi.
B Did you say Mr. Harper might have left the black bag in the taxi?
- A Mr. Harper must have left the black bag in the taxi.
B Did you say Mr. Harper can't have left the black bag in the taxi?

Prepositions

10 Adjective + preposition



Complete the sentences with a preposition from the box. Careful! Some are used more than once.

for	at
about	with
to	in
of	from

- Thailand is famous for its temples and its beaches.
- A I'm very angry with you.
B Why? What have I done?
- Are you any good at math? I'm hopeless.
- Jenny's getting married to Matt.
- We keep a light on at night because I'm afraid of the dark.
- My sister's very different from me. I'm blonde, but she's brunette.
- I'm tired of work. I need a vacation.
- I feel very sorry for Kathy. Five kids and a mean husband. What kind of life is that?
- Are you interested in travel programs? There's one on TV tonight.
- Teenagers are often rude to their parents.
- I'm very proud of my children. I think they're wonderful.
- Did you know that chewing gum is good for your teeth?
- Everyone likes Bill. He's good-looking, witty, and charming—I'm very jealous of him!
- A I told Linda I thought she was stupid.
B That wasn't very kind to you.
- I haven't heard from Ben for days. I'm a little worried about him.
- My homework was full of mistakes.
- A What are you so excited about?
B We're going on vacation tomorrow.
- A The train leaves at 10:00.
B Are you sure of that?
- When you leave home, you're responsible for everything!
- I'm fed up with this weather! Where did the sunshine go?

10

Present Perfect Continuous • Time expressions
Suffixes and prefixes
Prepositions—prepositions of time

Obsessions

Present Perfect Continuous

1 Present Perfect Simple or Continuous?

- 1 **T 10.1** Circle the correct form of the verb. Then listen and check.



1. I've had / been having an accident with your car. I'm really sorry.

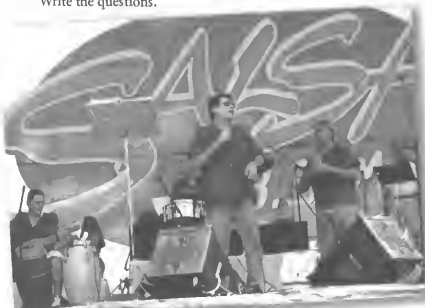
2. Someone has eaten / been eating the chocolates!
They're nearly all gone!
3. I've waited / been waiting for you all day! Where have you been?
4. I've lost / been losing my passport.
5. Have you seen / been seeing it anywhere?
6. How many exercises have you done / been doing today?
7. A Why are you red?
B I've run / been running.
8. I have never read / been reading a better book in my life.
9. How long have you known / been knowing Ann and John?
10. I've painted / been painting the living room for a week.
It'll be finished soon.
11. Our neighbors have had / been having an argument all day.
12. They've had / been having five arguments this week.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in parentheses, Present Perfect Simple or Continuous.

1. I'm exhausted! I 've been working (work) all day, and I haven't finished (not finished) yet.
2. I _____ (visit) many countries over the last few years.
3. Someone _____ (steal) my books.
I _____ (look) for them all day, but I _____ (not find) them yet.
4. I _____ (shop) all morning, but I _____ (not buy) anything.
5. That's one of the best books I _____ ever _____ (read).
6. You're bleeding! What _____ you _____ (do)?
7. The streets are all wet. It _____ (rain).
8. I _____ (listen) to you for the past half an hour, but I'm afraid I _____ (not understand) a single word.
9. A What's the matter?
B I _____ (read) in my room for hours, and I've got a headache.
10. I _____ (try) to lose weight for weeks.
I _____ (lose) ten pounds so far.

2 Replying with questions

Write the questions.



1. A Raoul is a singer in a band.
B How long *has he been a singer*?
How many records *has he made*?
2. A I'm learning to drive.
B How long _____?
_____ bought a car yet?
3. A Jenny is a teacher.
B How long _____?
How many schools _____?
4. A Finally! You promised to meet me here a long time ago!
B I'm sorry I'm late. How long _____?
5. A Jen is getting married to Andy next September.
B How many _____ invited to the wedding?
How long _____ known Andy?
6. A What a surprise! I haven't seen you for years!
B What _____ doing all this time?
Where _____ been?
7. A Ping has been to the United States many times.
B How many times _____?
8. A Ann and her family always go to France for vacation.
B How many years _____?
9. A My mother's on vacation in France.
B How long _____?
10. A I'm moving to Mexico in a few months.
B Have you _____ to study Spanish yet?

Grammar extension

3 Simple versus Continuous



- 1 The Simple form of a verb describes an action as a complete whole.
A linguist **studies** languages.
I **read** *War and Peace* last summer.
The Continuous form of a verb describes an activity in progress. The activity has a duration, a beginning and an end.
I'm **studying** modern languages in college.
I **was reading** the newspaper in the kitchen.
- 2 The Simple form of a verb describes a "simple" fact.
I **watch** TV every night.
It **rained** every day during our vacation.
The Continuous form of a verb describes an activity that can be interrupted. Other events can happen in the middle.
Shh! Don't bother me while I'm **watching** the news.
When I woke up Tuesday morning, it **was raining**.
- 3 Because the Continuous form of a verb can express interrupted activities, the activities might not be completed.
Who ate my sandwich? (The sandwich is gone.)
Who **was eating** my sandwich?
(Someone started to eat the sandwich, but didn't finish.)
He **died**. There was nothing we could do. (He is dead.)
He **was dying**, but the doctors saved him. (He almost died, but he didn't.)
- 4 The Continuous form of a verb can also describe an activity that does not last forever but has a beginning and an end.
I'm **going** to work by train this week because my car's broken. (When my car is fixed, I'll stop taking the train.)
She's **working** in a department store during winter vacation. (After winter vacation, she'll stop working there.)
For this reason, we cannot say a sentence such as ~~The tree was standing in the yard.~~
The Continuous form of a verb describes a temporary activity. This sentence suggests that at other times the tree stood somewhere else!

4 Matching

T 10.2 For each pair, match a line in A with a line in B. Then listen and check.

A	B
1. I think _____ I'm thinking _____	you're beautiful. of moving to New York.
2. I take the bus to work. I'm taking the bus to work today	It usually takes about 25 minutes. My car's broken.
3. He might study _____ He might be studying _____	biology when he goes to college. in his room. The lights are on.
4. She has _____ She's having _____	a good time in Taipei. a good job.
5. She cut _____ She was cutting _____	her finger and it bled a lot. the grass when I arrived.
6. She must be washing _____ She must wash _____	her hair. I can hear the shower running. her hair at least three times a week.
7. He's written _____ He's been writing _____	that same e-mail since ten o'clock. five e-mails to his brother this month.
8. Anna's gone _____ Anna's been going _____	out with Phil for almost two years. back to graduate school.



5 Simple or Continuous?

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in parentheses, Simple or Continuous. Use the hint in *italics* for help.

1. I *was working* (work) when Helen *called* (call). *Past*
2. Helen *comes* (come) from Atlanta. *Present (all time)*
3. She _____ (come) to see me tonight. *Future arrangement*
4. She _____ (work) in a bank. *Present (all time)*
5. She _____ (work) for the same bank for a year. *Present Perfect*
6. She _____ (have) the same boss for six months. *Present Perfect*
7. She _____ (have) an argument with him yesterday. *Past*
8. So now Helen _____ (want) to change jobs. *Present*
9. She _____ (think) of working abroad. *Present*
10. Her parents _____ (think) this is a good idea. *Present*
11. She'd like _____ (find) a job in the tourist industry. *Infinitive*
12. She should _____ (work) now, but she isn't. She's daydreaming. *Infinitive*
13. She _____ (go) to bed very late last night. *Past*
14. When she _____ (wake) up this morning, it _____ (rain). *Past*
15. She _____ (take) some aspirin now because she _____ (have) a headache. *Present*
16. She wants _____ (go) home. *Infinitive*
17. If she were at home, she would _____ (sit) in her kitchen having a cup of coffee. *Infinitive*



Time expressions

6 When Larry met Holly

Look at the information about Larry and Holly. Complete the questions and answers.



age

- 0 Born, 1976
- 11 Went to Seattle Prep School for six years
- 18 Went to University of Washington for four years
- 19 Started going out with Suzie
- 22 Went to live in Los Angeles, February–July 1998
- 23 Broke up with Suzie, Christmas 1999
Met Holly at a party
- 24 Got a job in a record store
- 25 Married Holly, March 23, 2001
Promoted to manager of the record store, fall 2001
- 26 Bought a house in the suburbs

now



age

- 0 Born, 1973 in Vancouver, Canada
- 11 Joined a drama group
- Started life-long passion
- 15 Came to live in Seattle, summer 1988
- 19 Went to McGill University for four years
- 23 Taught English in Japan for two years
- 24 Met and married Paul, August 1997
- Had a daughter, Sally, born May 13, 1998
- 25 Came back to Seattle with Polly but without Paul, 1998
- 26 Divorced Paul
- Started teaching in a school in Seattle, September 1999
- Met Larry, Christmas 1999

now

4. How long _____ Suzie?
_____.
5. How long _____ in Los Angeles?
_____.
6. Where _____?
At a party.
7. How long _____ in the record store?
_____.
8. How long _____ manager?
Since _____.
9. When _____?
_____ March 23, 2001.
10. How long _____ they
_____ in the suburbs?
Since _____.
11. How long _____ Holly
_____ in Canada?
_____ she was 15.
12. How long _____ interest in drama?
_____ she was 11.
13. When _____ meet Paul?
While _____.
14. When _____ married for the first time?
_____.
15. When _____ Sally _____?
_____.
16. How long _____ married to Paul?
_____.
17. How long _____ married to Larry?
_____.
18. How long _____ in the school in Seattle?
Since _____.
19. When _____ meet Larry?
_____ Christmas 1999.

1. When _____?
In 1976.
2. How long _____ at Seattle Prep School?
Until _____.
3. How long _____?
Four years.

Vocabulary

7 Suffixes and prefixes

- 1 Make at least one new word with each base word using either a suffix or a prefix. Use your dictionary for help. Sometimes you will need to change the spelling a little.

Prefix	Base word	Suffix
un in	possible	ful less
	thought	
	agree	
	care	
im il	hope	able ness
	human	
	success	
dis mis	polite	ment ity
	help	
	understand	
	taste	
	legal	
	logical	
	stress	
	popular	
	use	
	like	

- impossible, possibility
-
-
-
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-
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-
-
-

- 2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in parentheses.



- The school bully was very unpopular with his classmates. (popular)
- The situation was hopeless. Nobody could do anything to help. (hope)
- Rudeness won't get you anything you want. _____ is always better! (polite)
- The conditions in the prison were _____. (human)
- My husband and I usually get along really well. We only have _____ about money. (agree)
- He was _____ for three days after the accident. (conscious)
- Don't _____ me. I really want to come to your party, but I can't. (understand)
- Thank you very much. You've been very _____. (help)
- She's a sweet and _____ child, but her sister is very _____. (like) (polite)
- I don't understand your point. It seems totally _____. (logical)
- I'm very _____ about my diet, and I've been exercising for weeks, but it's all totally _____. I haven't lost any weight! (care) (use)
- He caused her so much _____ with that _____ comment. He said she looked awful on her wedding day. (stress) (thought)

Prepositions

8 Prepositions of time

Complete the sentences with the correct preposition of time.

- Beethoven began his musical education _____ the age of five.
- I lived in Tokyo _____ five years, _____ 1975 _____ 1980.
- We never see our cat. It sleeps _____ the day and it goes out _____ night.
- I don't usually go out _____ the evening, except _____ Monday evening when I play pool.
- My family has lived in this house _____ 1800.
- A How long will you be in California?
B _____ six months.
- A How much longer are you staying?
B _____ the end of the month. Then I have to go home.
- I'm just going out to the mall. If anyone calls, tell them I'll be back _____ a few minutes.
- _____ the time I was working in a bookstore, I wrote my first novel.



Pronunciation

9 Ways of pronouncing ea

T 10.3 The letters ea are pronounced in different ways.

/drim/	dream
/bred/	bread
/greit/	great
/wer/	wear
/hir/	hear

T 10.4 Put the words into the correct columns. Then listen and check. Careful! Some words go in more than one place.

scream	bean	instead	read	pear	fear
bear	breath	steak	head	year	mean
dead	team	tear	break		

A	B	C	D	E
/drim/ dream	/bred/ bread	/greit/ great	/wer/ wear	/hir/ hear
scream				

11

Indirect questions • Question tags
Animal idioms
Phrasal verbs—common phrasal verbs

Tell me about it!

Indirect questions

1 Yes/No questions

- 1 **T 11.1** Complete the questions with the correct form of the auxiliary verbs *do*, *be*, or *have*. Then listen and check.

Quiz 1

1. *Is* the city of Timbuktu in Africa?
2. all birds lay eggs?
3. dinosaurs lay eggs?
4. John F. Kennedy the youngest president of the United States?
5. there ever been a female president of the United States?
6. the Olympic Games ever been in the same city twice?
7. Japan have a president?
8. John Lennon ever live in New York?

- 2 Now answer the questions in Quiz 1. If you're not sure, use these phrases:

*I don't know if ...
I'm not sure if ...*

*I have no idea if ...
I can't remember if ...*

1. *I have no idea if Timbuktu is in Africa.*
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

2 Wh- questions

- 1 **T 11.2** Complete the questions with *what*, *when*, *where*, *who*, or *which*. Then listen and check.

Quiz 2

1. does the word "alphabet" come from?
2. kind of weather does the Beaufort Scale measure?
3. European countries does the river Danube go through?
4. was the first man in space?
5. does NASA stand for?
6. did Adolph Hitler marry?
7. did Nelson Mandela become president of South Africa?
8. country did Montezuma II rule in the sixteenth century?

- 2 Now answer the questions in Quiz 2. If you're not sure, use these phrases:

*I don't know ...
I'm not sure ...*

*I have no idea ...
I can't remember ...*

1. *I'm not sure where the word "alphabet" comes from.*
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

3 Do you know where ...?

Complete the sentences.



1. A Where's the bank?
B I'm sorry, but I don't know where the bank is.
2. A Could you tell me _____?
B It's almost six-thirty.
3. A Where did I put my glasses?
B You're always forgetting _____!
4. A What are you giving your children for Christmas?
B We haven't decided _____ yet.
5. A Did you mail my letter?
B I can't remember _____ or not.
6. A Are you coming on the boat trip?
B I'm not sure _____.
7. A Have you met Carol White?
B I can't remember _____.
8. A How much does Jack weigh?
B I really don't know _____.
9. A Where does Dave get all his money from?
B I'm not sure, but I'd love to know _____.
10. A How much have you spent on shoes this month?
B I don't want to know _____.
I don't care.

4 Newspaper headlines

Write indirect questions about the newspaper headlines.

Man Wins Record Amount in Lottery

1. he'll / away / wonder / give / I / if / any
I wonder if he'll give any away.

Oldest Man in the World Celebrates Birthday

2. is / don't / how / he / we / know / old / exactly

3. birthday / celebrate / wonder / going / I / how / he's / his / to

Bank Robber Escapes from Prison

4. managed / how / get / nobody / out / he / knows / to

5. helped / escape / wonder / who / I / to / him

Actress Marries Husband Number 7

6. know / didn't / she'd / many / I / been / so / times / married

7. went / wonder / I / wrong / last / with / marriage / what / her

Shock Defeat for US Men's Olympic Basketball Team

8. know / what / like / to / the / I'd / score / was

9. doesn't / headline / the / say / were / they / against / playing / who

10-Year-Old Boy Gets Medical Degree

10. wonder / how / I / graduated / quickly / he / so

11. wonder / I / he / doctor / if / a / good / is

5 Visiting a town

- 1 **T 11.5** Complete the text with the information from the box. Then listen and check.

Stanley Park
Hastings Street
Burrard Inlet

Canada Place
Granville Street Mall
very mild, with long summers and lots of sunshine

diverse
1,900,000

9 A.M.
1792

Grouse Mountain
1977

Vancouver

Vancouver has a population of (1) 1,900,000. It is one of Canada's youngest cities, and it is built near a harbor called (2) Burrard Inlet. The city is named after Captain George Vancouver, who sailed here in (3) 1792.

Vancouver has been home to Native Americans, European explorers and gold

miners, and Chinese railroad workers. It is a very (4) diverse city, with the most relaxed style of all Canadian cities.

In Vancouver, the mountains are taller and the sky is clearer. You can go windsurfing and skiing on the same day. You can take a walk in beautiful (5) Stanley Park, or you can take in a breathtaking view of the mountains, city, and ocean from the top of the Harbor Center,

which was built in (6) 1977.

Another famous building, (7) Canada Place, was opened in 1986. It was designed for the 1986 World Expo, and it sits over the water at Burrard Inlet. People call it "The Sails" because its roof is supposed to look like sails in the wind.

The best place to go shopping is the (8) Granville Street Mall. The main post office is on (9) Hastings Street.

The climate in Vancouver is (10) very mild, with long summers and lots of sunshine. However, there is great skiing a short drive away at (11) Grouse Mountain.

Tourist offices are open five days a week from (12) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.



- 2 Complete the questions.

1. Q Do you know what the population of _____
Vancouver is _____?

A 1,900,000.

2. Q I have no idea what the harbor is called _____.

A It's Burrard Inlet.

3. Q I wonder _____ Captain Vancouver _____.

A In 1792.

4. Q I wonder what kind _____?

A It is a very diverse city.

5. Q Do you know where _____?

A In Stanley Park.

6. Q Could you tell me when _____?

A In 1977.

7. Q I have no idea what _____.

A Canada Place.

8. Q I can't remember where _____.

A It's at the Granville Street Mall.

9. Q Could you tell me where _____?

A It's on Hastings Street.

10. Q I wonder what _____ like.

A It's very mild, with long summers and lots of sunshine.

11. Q Do you know where _____?

A At Grouse Mountain.

12. Q Do you happen to know what _____?

A They open at 9 A.M.

Grammar extension

6 Questions with a preposition at the end



- Many verbs have dependent prepositions.
 speak **to** talk **about** look **for**
 dance **with** think **about** point **at**
- When we ask a question about the object of the sentence, the preposition usually comes at the end.
 What did you talk **about**?
 What were you looking **for**?
 Who did she dance **with**?
 What are you pointing **at**?
 What are you thinking **about**?

- 1 Make questions from the statements, asking about the words in *italics*.



- A *Who are you looking at* _____?
 B I'm looking at *that man*.
- A _____?
 B I'm waiting for *the postman*.
- A _____?
 B He works for *a bank*.
- A _____ about?
 B I'm thinking about *what to cook for dinner*.
- A _____?
 B I stayed with *some friends*.
- A _____?
 B The pen belongs to *me*.
- A _____?
 B The letter is from *the phone company*.
- A _____?
 B He died of *a heart attack*.
- A _____?
 B I'm worried about *the test*.

- A _____?
 B I'm staring at *your new car*.
- A _____?
 B I'm writing to *my aunt in Boston*.

- 2 **11.4** Complete the conversations with a short question from the box. Careful! Some are used more than once.

With what? Where to?	To who? What for?	About what? With who?
-------------------------	----------------------	--------------------------

- A Come here! I want to talk to you!
 B *About what?*
- A Ken's getting married.
 B _____
- A Bye! I'm going.
 B _____
- A Give me some money! Quick!
 B _____
- A I had lunch in the Plaza Hotel yesterday.
 B _____
- A My parents were so mad at me!
 B _____
- A Shh! I'm thinking!
 B _____
- A Don't you think you should apologize to her?
 B _____
- A Pat and I had an argument, as usual.
 B _____
- A Eat your dinner.
 B _____
 I don't have a knife or fork.



Question tags

7 Complete the tag

T 11.5 Complete the questions with a tag. Then listen and check.

1. Vancouver is in Canada, *isn't it* _____?
2. You don't like hamburgers, _____?
3. You're going to Seoul, _____?
4. We had a good time, _____?
5. It's hot today, _____?
6. You can't use a computer, _____?
7. You won't tell anyone, _____?
8. We don't have to go yet, _____?
9. You haven't met Jane, _____?
10. They didn't like the movie, _____?

8 Situations

T 11.6 Write sentences with a question tag and the verbs in parentheses. Then listen and check.

1. You're in a restaurant. Your daughter isn't touching her food. She isn't happy.
You say: *You don't like your food, do you?* (like)
2. You and your friend are getting ready to go to a party. He doesn't usually like parties. He looks miserable.
You say: _____ (want)
3. You go to an all-you-can-eat restaurant. Your friend has three steaks. After dinner, he looks very sick.
You say: _____ (eat)
4. You're out shopping. Your friend sees a really great sweater, so she tries it on.
You say: _____ (is great)
5. You're at the movies. Your friend isn't enjoying the movie because it's too violent.
You say: _____ (enjoy)

T 11.7 Ask people to do things, or ask for information, with a sentence and a question tag as in the example. Then listen and check.

1. It's raining and you need to go to the mall. Pete has a car. Maybe he could give you a ride.
You say: Pete, *you could give me a ride to the mall, couldn't you* _____?

2. You're broke. Maybe Rob could lend you five dollars.

You say: Rob, _____?

3. You've lost your car keys. Perhaps Kate knows where they are.

You say: Kate, _____?

4. You need a Spanish dictionary. Perhaps Tracy has one.

You say: Tracy, _____?

5. You're looking for Bill. Maybe Sarah has seen him.

You say: Sarah, _____?

6. You need change for a dollar. Maybe the newspaper vendor could give you change.

You say: Excuse me, you _____?

9 Conversations

T 11.8 Write question tags in the appropriate places. Then listen and check.

1. A I can't do this exercise. It's too hard!
B Don't worry. I'm here to help you, *aren't I* ?
A I'll be able to do it if I practice, *won't I* ?
B Of course. It took me months to learn.
2. A The Browns have tons of money.
B I know. They're always going on vacation.
A I don't know where they get it from.
B Still, we're happy with what we have.
3. A You aren't going out dressed like that.
B Why not? I can wear what I want.
A That depends. You're wearing my jacket.
B No, I'm not. I bought this yesterday!
4. A Dave's new car is cool!
B Yes, it is. I bet you'd like a car like that.
A Yes, I would. I'd give anything to have a car like that.

Vocabulary

10 Animal idioms

1 Look at the pictures. Complete the idioms with the name of the animal.



1. to smell a rat



2. to be a night



3. to act like a _____
in a china shop



4. to be _____ tired



5. to be a _____



6. to talk until the _____
_____ come home



7. to be a _____ in
_____ 's clothing



8. to be gentle as a _____



9. to be as quiet as a _____



10. to be like water off
a _____ 's back

2 Complete the paragraphs with an animal idiom from Exercise 1.

- I hadn't seen my friends from grade school for years, so we stayed up talking for most of the night. We talked until the cows came home.
- The car salesman seemed very nice and honest, but the car I bought from him broke down only a mile later. He probably enjoyed cheating me. He was a _____.
- My aunt and uncle have a new baby, so you can't make any noise while he's sleeping. Please try to be as _____.
- Our dog's very big and fierce-looking, but he's very good with babies and children. He's as _____.
- The children had planned to play a trick on the teacher, but because the class was so quiet and attentive she _____.
- It doesn't matter how much you get angry with her. It has no effect. It's like _____.
- Yesterday morning Katy drove a friend to the airport and went food shopping. Then she cooked and cleaned all afternoon. By 5:00 she was _____.
- Careful! You're so clumsy. You're knocking everything off the table. You're like a _____.
- Rudy didn't go on the roller coaster with us because he's afraid of high places. The ride is perfectly safe, though. We all thought he was being a _____.
- I always do my homework after midnight. I just concentrate better at that time. I guess I'm a _____.



It is important to be able to recognize idioms when you hear or read them, but it can be very difficult to use them naturally and successfully in conversation yourself!

Pronunciation

11 A poem

T 11.9 Read and listen to the poem. Which animals make these noises?

When did the world begin?

by Robert Cloumont

"When did the world begin and how?"

I asked a lamb, a goat, and a cow.

"What's it all about and why?"

I asked a pig as he went by.

"Where will the whole thing end, and when?"

I asked a duck, a goose, and a hen.

And I copied all their answers too:

A quack, a baa, an oink, a moo.



Quack a duck _____ Baa _____
Oink _____ Moo _____

12 Onomatopoeic words

T 11.10 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs from the box. Use your dictionary to help you—all of the words mean what they sound like.

roar	groan	whistle	bang	snore
whisper	scratch	scream	smash	

- The lion roared loudly.
- My husband always _____, I can't get to sleep.
- Shh! It's a secret. I'll _____ it to you.
- She saw a dark shape in the night and she _____, but it was only the dog.
- He lay on the ground _____ with pain.
- There was a gust of wind and the door _____ shut.
- The glass _____ into a thousand pieces.
- The cat _____ the leg of the chair.
- He walked down the road _____ a happy tune.

Phrasal verbs

13 Common phrasal verbs

- Look at the phrasal verbs in the box. What do they mean? Use your dictionary to help you.

go on	put up with	get up
take up (time)	let sb down	Come on!
keep on doing sth	come across	pick sb up
break up with sb		

- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrasal verbs from the box. Use the dictionary definition in parentheses to help.
 - There's a terrible noise outside. What's going on? (happen)
 - I'm going to bed. I have to be at the airport by seven o'clock tomorrow morning, so I need to _____ early. (wake up)
 - I was cleaning up the attic the other day, and I _____ some old photographs from when I was a baby. (find by accident)
 - My teenage daughters are driving me crazy. I can't _____ their moods, their music, and their constant demands for money. (tolerate)
 - I'm going to give up tennis. I love it, but it _____ so much time, and I'm so busy now. (fill or occupy)
 - Sam is nearly broke, so he has to _____ working, even when he's sick. (continue)
 - I'll _____ you _____ at your house at 7:00 and we'll go to the dance club. Make sure you're ready. (collect in the car)
 - I'm relying on you to be there tomorrow to help me. Don't _____ me _____. (disappoint)
 - She _____ with her boyfriend again. He arrived two hours late yesterday, and they had a huge argument. (stopped being boyfriend and girlfriend)
- I'm sorry, but I won't loan you the money.
 - _____! I really need it! (said to encourage sb to try harder)

12

Reported speech • Reporting verbs
Birth, death, and marriage
Phrasal verbs—phrasal verbs with two particles

Life's great events!

Reported statements and questions

1 An argument

T 12.1 Read the report of the argument in Tanya's diary. Then write the actual words of their argument below. Listen and check.



Brian It's your fault that we went to Cancun _____
This trip _____
It _____
Tanya There's _____
The travel agency _____
You _____
Brian I'm _____
I know _____
I'll _____ and _____
Tanya I'll _____ because _____

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH

Brian and I had our first big fight last night—all about our honeymoon, of course. It was horrible! We shouted at each other!

He told me that it was my fault that we'd gone to Cancun. He said that this trip had cost a fortune and had been the worst vacation he had ever had.

I said that there was nothing wrong with Cancun—it was beautiful—but the travel agency was to blame. Their brochure had promised all kinds of things about the trip, and it had all been lies. I told him that he had no right to blame me. Then I started crying.

Brian said he was sorry, and that he knew it wasn't my fault. He said that he would go to the travel agent first thing in the morning, and that he would tell her about everything that had gone wrong. I said that I would go, too, because I was going to ask for our money back, or for another trip.

Let's see what happens tomorrow...



2 But you said ...

T 12.2 Read the vacation brochure and complete the conversation between Brian, Tanya, and the travel agent. Then listen and check.

The Vacation of Your Dreams

the
Copa de Oro Hotel

CANCUN

Honeymoons are our specialty!

Location

- Only two hours away by plane
- Only twenty minutes from the airport
- Four acres of tropical gardens

Facilities

- All rooms have spectacular ocean views
- The gardens lead directly to the beach
- Two swimming pools and three tennis courts

- Agent** Good morning! You're the Boswells, right? Did you have a good time in Cancun?
- Tanya** No, we did not! Where should I begin? The flight. Why did your brochure say that we (1) *would fly* there in just two hours? The flight takes four hours. Didn't you know that?
- Brian** Then you said that the hotel (2) _____ only 20 minutes from the airport, and that it (3) _____ large tropical gardens. Not true! You said that these gardens (4) _____ directly onto the beach, but we couldn't see any tropical gardens. Not even one palm tree! The other hotels had them, but not ours! And you said there (5) _____ swimming pools and tennis courts—but not in our hotel!
- Tanya** And the rooms! You said that we (6) _____ spectacular ocean views, but we couldn't see any water. Only the weather was good! It was a terrible honeymoon!

3 Reporting words, thoughts, and questions

1 **T 12.3** Complete the sentences. Then listen and check.

- "I'll miss you very much," he said to her.
He told her *that he'd miss her very much* _____.
- "I'm going to Hong Kong soon."
She said _____.
- "The movie will be interesting."
I thought _____.
- "I can't help you because I have too much to do."
She said _____.

- "Ann has bought the tickets."
I was told _____.
- "I think it's a stupid idea, and it won't work."
She said _____.
- "Breakfast is served between 7:00 and 9:00."
The receptionist explained _____.
- "I met the Beatles in the '60s."
He bragged _____.
- "I've never been skiing," she said to me.
She told _____.

2 **T 12.4** Complete the sentences. Then listen and check.

1. "Where are you going?"
She asked me *where I was going*.
2. "Do you want to go out for dinner?"
She asked me _____.
3. "Why are you late?" they asked her.
They wondered _____.
4. "Can I use your phone?"
He asked me _____.
5. "How long are you going to be on vacation?"
She wanted to know _____.
6. "When do you have to go to work?"
She asked me _____.
7. "Did you mail my letter?"
Penny wondered _____.
8. "Will you be back early?"
He asked her _____.

3 **T 12.5** Complete the conversation between Mr. Smith and the bank manager. Then listen and check.



Manager Please sit down, Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith Thank you very much.

Manager Now, you want to borrow some money.
(1) *How much money do you want to borrow* _____?

Mr. Smith Five thousand dollars.

Manager (2) _____?

Mr. Smith Because I want to buy a car.

Manager I see. Now, I need to ask you a few questions. (3) _____?

Mr. Smith I'm a computer programmer.

Manager And (4) _____?

Mr. Smith Fifty thousand dollars a year.

Manager (5) _____?

Mr. Smith Yes, we have two children.

Manager I see you live in an apartment.
(6) _____?

Mr. Smith We've lived there for three years.

Manager Well, that seems fine. I don't think there'll be any problems. (7) _____?

Mr. Smith I'd like it as soon as possible, actually.

Manager All right. I'll see what we can do.

4 Now complete the sentences. Use the information from the conversation.

1. First she asked Mr. Smith *how much money he wanted to borrow* _____.
2. Then she wanted to know _____.
3. She needed to know _____.
4. Then she asked _____.
5. For some reason, she wanted to know _____.
6. She asked him _____.
7. Finally she wondered _____.

Reported commands

4 She advised me to ...

Rewrite the commands in reported form with a verb from the box.

persuade	order	ask
advise	encourage	tell
beg	invite	remind



1. "If I were you, I'd go to the Emergency Room," he said to me.

He advised me to go to the Emergency Room.

2. "Could you possibly do me a favor?" she asked Tom.

3. "Hand in your essays next week," the teacher told the class.

4. "Don't forget to mail the letter," my wife said to me.

5. "Come and have dinner with us," Rosa said to John.

6. "You must pay a fine of 100 dollars," the judge said to Ed Fox.

7. "Buy the red dress, not the green one," Betty said to Jane. "It's much, much nicer."

"Hmm," said Jane. "I'm not sure. OK, you're right! I'll buy the red one."

8. "You should sing professionally," Gill said to Henry. "You're really good at it."

9. "Please, please don't tell my father," she said to me.

Grammar extension

5 ask and tell

- 1 Remember that **ask** can be used to report questions and commands, and **tell** can be used to report statements and commands, but their forms are different.

Questions

She **asked** me where I lived.

She **asked** me if I wanted a ride.

Statements

He **told** me he was very unhappy.

He **told** his wife that he loved her.

Commands

He **asked** me to turn the music down.

She **told** him to go away.

- 2 Notice the negative commands:

They **asked** me not to tell anyone.

She **told** her son not to worry.

Rewrite the sentences in reported form with **ask** or **tell**.

1. "Leave me alone!" she said to him.

She told him to leave her alone.

2. "Please don't go!" he asked her.

3. "I'm going to bed now," he said to Anne.

4. "How much money do you make, Dad?" asked Jeremy.

5. "Turn to page 72," the teacher said to the class.

6. "Can you call back later, Mr. Brown?" asked the secretary.

7. "You did very well on the test," the teacher said to everyone.

8. "Don't walk in the street!" the police officer told the children.

9. "Are you ready to go?" Sally asked Bill.

10. "It's time to get up!" John said to his daughters.

6 Other reporting verbs

T 12.6 Rewrite the sentences in reported form with a verb from the boxes.

complain	
admit	that ...
deny	
brag	

refuse	
offer	to do ...
agree	
promise	

- "Yes, OK. I'll lend you my car, but be careful with it!" Peter said to Ann.
Peter agreed to lend his car to Ann.
- "Yes, it was me. I stole the money," said Bill.
Bill admitted that he had stolen the money.
- "But I didn't hit the old lady," said Bill.

- "I can speak eleven languages, all perfectly," said the professor.

- "I'll leave work early, honestly I will," Angela said.

- "Yuck! My soup is cold!" said Henry.

- "I won't help you with your homework. Never!" Jane said to me.

- "I'll give you a ride to the station, if you like," Kate said to Megan.

7 speak and talk

Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verbs from the box. Careful! Some verbs are used more than once.

say tell speak talk reply ask explain

I was walking in town the other day when I met Mr. Brown, so we stopped and (1) *talked* for a while. He (2) _____ me that his wife, Jenny, was in the hospital. I (3) _____ him how she was, and he (4) _____ she was getting better. I (5) _____ Mr. Brown to give his wife my regards. He wondered why I hadn't been to the health club recently, so I (6) _____

that I'd been very busy and just hadn't had time.

"There's something you must (7) _____ me," Mr. Brown suddenly said. "How many languages does your son (8) _____?"
"Four," I (9) _____ "Why?"
"Well, I know your son has some very funny stories to (10) _____ about his trips abroad. We're having a Rotary Club meeting next week, and

- 1 *Talk* suggests that two or more people are having a conversation. It is more common than *speak*.

We stayed up all night *talking*.
Can I *talk* to you about your trip to Greece? I'd like to go there, too.
What do you want to *talk* about?

- 2 *Speak* suggests something serious or more formal.

I have a complaint. I want to *speak* to the manager.
The police would like to *speak* to you about a stolen car.

- 3 *Speak* also suggest that one person talks more than others.

The doctor *spoke* to the audience about the dangers of smoking.
Could you *speak* up, please? We can't hear you in the back.

- 4 *Talk* usually suggests a conversation. *Speak* can mean just the use of words.

I've lost my voice. I can't *speak*.
When the play ended, the audience was totally silent.
Nobody *spoke*.

- 5 We use *speak* when talking about languages.

How many languages can you *speak*?



I'd like him to come along and (11) _____ to us."
I (12) _____ that I would (13) _____ to my son about it, and I promised to get back in touch with him.
Then we (14) _____ good-bye and went our separate ways.

Vocabulary

8 Birth, death, and marriage

- 1 Complete the sentences with a word from the box. Careful! Some are used more than once.

birth	birthday
born	



- Where were you born?
- When is your _____?
- I was _____ in Africa.
- She gave _____ to a beautiful healthy boy.
- (On an official form) PLACE OF _____.
- Congratulations on the _____ of little Michael.
- What are you doing for your _____ this year?

- 2 Complete the sentences with a word from the box. Careful! Some are used more than once.

dying	dead
died	death
die	



- Shakespeare died in 1616.
- Her father's _____ came as a great surprise. He was only 45.
- Those flowers have _____. Throw them away.
- Every winter thousands of birds _____ in the cold weather.
- A Is John Wayne still alive?
B I'm sure he's _____. Didn't he _____ several years ago?
- Our poor old cat is _____. She's 15 years old, and she can't breathe well.
- He bled to _____ after he was hit by a car.
- She screamed when she saw the _____ body on the carpet.
- My father _____ three years ago. My mother has been _____ for many years.
- A When did your dog _____? What did it _____ of?
B He had a heart attack. One minute he was fine, and then he was _____.



- The verb *marry* is used without a preposition.
My sister **married** a plumber.
Will you **marry** me?
- Get married* refers to the change of state between being single and being married.
Jo and Andrew are going to **get married** at City Hall.
We **got married** in 1997.
Where did you **get married**?
- Married* refers to the state.
Is your brother **married**?
Yes, he's **married** to Jessica.
- Get married* and *be married* can both be used with the preposition *to*.
She **got married** to Gary last weekend.
My sister is **married** to a really nice guy.
- Divorce* is used in a similar way to *marry*.
Helen wants to **divorce** Keith.
Jane and Harry **got divorced** last year.
My brother is **divorced**.

- 3 Complete the sentences with a phrase from the box. Careful! Some are used more than once.

get married	marry
been married	got married
married	



- A Are you married?
B No, I'm single. But I'd like to get married someday.
- A Whatever happened to Ann?
B She met a Canadian boy one week and _____ him the next.
- I'm never going to _____ again. Twice is enough.
- How many times have you _____?
- Honey, I love you. Will you _____ me?
- We had a lovely wedding. We _____ in a small country church, then had the reception in a local hotel.
- Did you hear? James and Katie _____ last week.
- Richard Burton _____ Elizabeth Taylor twice.
- We're engaged, and we're going to _____ next fall.

Phrasal verbs

9 Phrasal verbs with two particles

Complete the following sentences with a phrase from the box. Careful! Some are used more than once.

back on	away from
forward to	out of
along with	down on
up with	

- We have run _____ sugar.
Could you buy some more?
- We have to cut _____ the amount of money we spend. We're always broke at the end of the month.
- Keep _____ me! I have a terrible cold, and I don't want you to catch it.
- She's such a snob. She looks _____ anyone who doesn't have all the things she has.
- Children grow _____ their clothes so quickly. It costs a fortune!
- How do you get _____ your parents? Do you ever argue?
- I don't know how you put _____ such noisy neighbors.
It would drive me crazy.
- When I look _____ my childhood, I realize how unhappy I was.
- I'm really looking _____ our vacation next week. I'm so excited!

Pronunciation

10 Word stress

T 12.7 Underline the stressed syllables. Then listen and check. All these words appear in Unit 12 of the Student Book.

vacation	honeymoon	introduce
actually	yesterday	dismantle
canceled	announcement	terrible
marriage	complained	opposite
counselor	colleague	reception

11 *had or would?*

T 12.8 Read the sentences. Does 'd mean *had* or *would*?

- We'd love to meet your mother. *would* _____
- They asked if we'd give them a ride. _____
- They asked if we'd given her the book. _____
- He told her he'd loved her a long time. _____
- He told her he'd love her forever. _____
- We asked when they'd met each other. _____
- We asked when they'd meet each other again. _____
- She said that she'd see him soon. _____
- He told us he'd been to China twice. _____
- After my accident, the doctor said I'd never ski again. _____



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Key features

- **Integrated skills work**, where all four skills are developed in context
- **Universal topics** selected from a wide variety of material
- **In-depth treatment of grammar**, with clear presentations, self-check exercises in the *Grammar Spot*, and detailed explanations in the *Grammar Reference* followed by extensive practice activities
- **Systematic vocabulary syllabus**, including dictionary training and work on systems such as collocation
- **Pronunciation work**, which is integrated at appropriate points
- **Everyday English section**, which practices functional language and social situations

This Workbook contains further consolidation exercises that review the grammatical input of the Student Book, extra pointers on related grammar items, and vocabulary exercises including phrasal verbs and prepositions. An optional Workbook Cassette/CD is available for the Workbook.

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